The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3180. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Further Reports About the Engagement at Fort Pickens.

The Navy-Yard Destroyed, and Bragg Calling for Reinforcements.

Official Announcement of the Capture of Tybee.

The Island Within Easy Mortar Distance of Fort Pulaski.

The National Flag now Flying in all the Rebel States but Two.

Important Results Accomplished by the Eastern Virginia Expedition.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Another Reconnoissance to Fairfax Court-house.

SKIRMISHING ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 29.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Flag-officer DUPONT, dated Port Royal, 25th inst., giving the gratifying intelligence that the flag of the United States is flying over the territory of the State of Georgia. Tybee Island, which he says is within easy mortar distance of Fort Pulaski, has been taken possession of, and the approaches to Savannah completely cut off. On the Island is a strong martello tower, with a battery at its base.

ONLY TWO STATES LEFT.

The National flag now floats over the soil of every seceded State except Alabama and Arkansas. In Virginia it floats over one-third of the State; in North Carolina, at Hatteras Inlet; in South Carolina, at Port Royal and a half-dozen neighboring Islands; in Georgia, on Tybee Island; in Florida, at Key West, Santa Rosa Island and other points; in Mississippi, at Ship Island; in Louisiana, at Chandeleur Island; in Texas, at El Paso; and in Tennessee, at Bristol' Elizabethtown, and other poinis in the eastern part of the State.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED OFFICERS.

Lieuts. JOHN L. WORDEN and ROBT. SILDEN, of the navy, and Mr. WILLIAM A. ABBOTT, also of the navy, arrived in this City to-day—the first from New-York, and the others direct from Richmond *vid* Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. All three were recently released, having been exchanged for rebel officers. They met with a hearty welcome at the Navy dépôt.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. WORDEN.

Lieut. WORDEN had been seven months a prisoner in the Montgomery Old Jail, he having been arrested by order of Gen. BRAGG, on his way North, after he had conveyed the order to the fleet off Pensacola to reinforce Lieut. SLEMMER, at Fort Pickens. Believing that the dispatches that he bore from the Government to Capt. ADAMS, of the fleet, would be opened by the rebels, he opened them himself, committed their contents to memory, and destroyed them. On applying to Gen. BRAGG to be permitted to go to the fleet, he was asked if he carried dispatches. As he stated that he had only a verbal order, he was permitted to go out. Having delivered his order he returned, and he subsequently learned that it had been determined by BRAGG that night to attack the fort—he not being aware that the order conveyed by Mr. WORDEN was to reinforce. The reinforcement foiled him in his plans, and the attack which would otherwise been successful, was not made. To shield himself from the censure that he deserved, in permitting Mr. WORDEN to go to the fleet, BRAGG ordered his arrest, stating that WORDEN had represented that his verbal order was of a pacific nature. It was because of this misrepresentation that Mr. WORDEN was held so long in custody. The feeling of the rebel Secretary of War, L. P. WALKER, was most bitter against him, and had he remained in office it is probable that Mr. WORDEN would not have been exchanged. He was kindly treated at Montgomery. Many of his old associates in the navy, now in the rebel service, visited him, and did all they could to effect his release. Among them was Mr. ALLISON, formerly Paymaster in the Navy, and a son-in-law of Chief-Justice TANEY, and now Paymaster of rebel marines. He also saw Commander INGRAHAM and Lieut. ISAAC N. BROWN.

LIEUT. SELDEN'S ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Lieut. SELDEN states that in Richmond the feeling of anger, indignation and chagrin, at the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON was beyond all description. They had previously been exulting in the success of the rebel envoys in reaching Cuba, and they were certain that they would reach Europe without difficulty. He states that it is the severest blow which the rebel Government has yet received. Mr. SELDEN says that, up to the time of his leaving Richmond, two days since, he had heard nothing of the proposed removal of the rebel Capital to Nashville. Being a Virginian himself, he was treated with additional indignity and severity on account of his loyalty, and by none more than his own relatives, who live in Richmond and vicinity.

A SKIRMISH ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

From a gentleman who left Hancock, Md., yesterday morning, I learn that on Wednesday last, a company of loyal Virginians, attached to LAMON'S Brigade, were fired upon from across the Potomac by a regiment of rebels. The loyalists sheltered themselves behind the back of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and returned the fire with spirit. Five of the rebels were seen to be carried off. A messenger was sent to the commandant of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, at Williamsport, for reinforcements, and four companies and two batteries of artillery were sent to their relief, they arriving at daylight yesterday morning, before my informant left, at which time the fight had been resumed.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by a squadron of the Lincoln Cavalry, under command of Capt. W. H. BOYD. They proceeded to within about a mile of Fairfax Court-house, when they observed rebel infantry partially concealed in rifle pits, which extended across the turnpike. A few rebel cavalry were also in the rear and within rifle range. Shots were exchanged, the Lincoln Cavalry using carbines, and using every precaution to prevent a surprise by deploying on foot to the right or left. The squadron returned in good order, having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance. One of our troops had his arm slightly gazed by a ball, and a rebel was killed. The cavalry and infantry of the enemy were seen to change their positions by falling back into the town.

A rumor, generally circulated and believed here to-day, that our troops occupied and held Fairfax, is without the slightest foundation in fact. The position still remains the same as it has been for the last month.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER MABEL.

In giving an account of the capture of the British schooner *Mabel*, by Commander YARD, of the sloop-of-war *Dale*, Capt. DUPONT says that she has been brought into Port Royal harbor. She purported to be from Havana, and bound to New-York, but at the time of her capture she was heading for St. Catharine's Sound. Her cargo consisted of 7 bales of blankets, 4 cases of cloth, 3 boxes of starch, 25 boxes of tin, 120 bags of coffee, 20 bbls. of potatoes, 350 pigs of lead, 30 bags of shot, 1 box of shoes, 6 bags of arrow-root, 1 case of pistols, (revolvers,) 2 cases of cavalry swords, and 2 cases of stores. The *Mabel* was formerly named the *John W. Anderson*, of Baltimore, and there is strong presumption of her intention to run the blockade. She will be sent to Philadelphia for adjudication.

THE SLAVES ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

When the prisoners from Hatteras Inlet reached Fort Columbus, two slaves belonging to an officer, and brought with the others, were placed on the Island and no further notice taken of them. When the prisoners were removed the contrabands still remained, but insular life not being pleasant, and supposing themselves to be held as prisoners under a supposition of disloyalty, they forwarded a request to Washington, stating they were willing to take the oath of allegiance. The Government having no prejudice against color, sent an order to the military authorities on Governor's Island, to-day, to administer the oath of allegiance and release them.

LOYAL SENTIMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

From two trustworthy sources intelligence has been received of the increasing strength of the loyal sentiment in Frederick, Jefferson and Bulkley Counties, in Virginia. On Tuesday a lady arrived at Hancock, from Martinsburgh, with her children. Her husband, a loyalist, had fled to Maryland four months ago, and it was with the greatest difficulty that she was able to get permission to pass the rebel lines to Maryland. She states that in Berkley County the greatest suffering exists among the families of Union men who are now fugitives. During the past fortnight she states that the expression of Union sentiments had been growing stronger, and that on the occasion of the approach of Capt. SUMS, with a scouting party of a 150 cavalry, to within five miles of Martinsburgh, the joy of the loyal families was unbounded, on the supposition that it was the beginning of an advance by our troops; but that when the party returned they were in despair. As a sample of the prices of provisions, she states that salt was selling in Martinsburgh at $6 a peck.

AFFAIRS AT WINCHESTER.

A gentleman who left Winchester on Sunday last, also brings encouraging news. He has been for three years a resident of Frederick County, and is well acquainted with the people and the locality. He says that the fortifications there are of no strength, and would be of but little service against a well-arranged attack; that JACKSON, the rebel General, has only a brigade of troops and an indefinite number of badly armed, poorly disciplined and lukewarm militia; that he has sent to Centreville for reinforcements, but has been refused them, with a statement that he must defend the vicinity with his present force. Since the success of Gen. KELLY at Remoney, an alarm has been apparent among the rebels in Frederick and Hampshire Counties, and all are notified that no resistance, at present available to them, can prevent the successful taking of Winchester by our troops, because of their inefficiency and cowardice. A. MCDONALD, who was defeated by Gen. KELLY and Gen. CARSON, of the militia, had been compelled to resign. WM. L. CLARK, a Western man by birth, but an active rebel, and President of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, immediately after the occupation of Romney, had packed up his personal property and left for Richmond. The Loyalists were growing bolder. The practice of compelling men whose loyalty was suspected, to take the oath of allegiance, had been stopped, as it was feared, that in the event of an advance of our forces, the loyal men, then in the ascendancy, would retaliate upon them with great severity. The rebels themselves say that a majority of the people are submissionists, and no better than Yankees. A fact, which is significant in estimating the division of public sentiment is, that there has never been an instance in Frederick County in which the property of a known loyal man has been confiscated, though this has been done in the adjoining county, Shenandoah. The family of GEORGE RYE, a leading Union man, now a fugitive, have been turned out of their home at Woodstock, the county seat, and are now living on the charity of friends.

FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON.

Admiral REYNAUD and Capt. C. MARQUIS DE MONTAIGNAC, of the French fleet now on our coast, arrived in Washington yesterday, and to-day were presented to the President by Secretary SEWARD. During the forenoon they visited the Navy-yard in company with Secretary WELLES, where they were received by Commander DAHLGREN and other officers, in full dress. A salute was fired, and the Stars and Stripes hoisted with the French Tri-color. In the evening they were present at a dinner given at Secretary SEWARD'S. Secretary WELLES, Assistant-Secretary FOX, Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH and Commander DAHLGREN were also among the invited guests.

SIR JAMES FERGUSON.

Sir JAMES FERGUSON having been accused of acting as a spy when visiting this country, it is only an act of justice to him to say that he was charged by many persons in the South with letters to be delivered or distributed through the post-office in the North, and that on arriving at Washington and being advised that such a conveyance of correspondence was prohibited by the Government, he at once repaired to the State Department and surrendered all the letters to the Government.

A REPEATING BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

SPENCER'S new repeating breech-loading rifle was tried by a board of army officers, by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN, on Friday. They made a satisfactory report and recommended its introduction into the service. An order for a supply had previously been issued by the Navy Department.

COL. BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

Col. BERDAN will grant no more commissions to raise companies of sharpshooters for his brigade, as enough have already been granted to more than well fill it. Those wishing to join the corps must enlist under captains holding commissions prior to the present date.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The following army appointments have just been made:

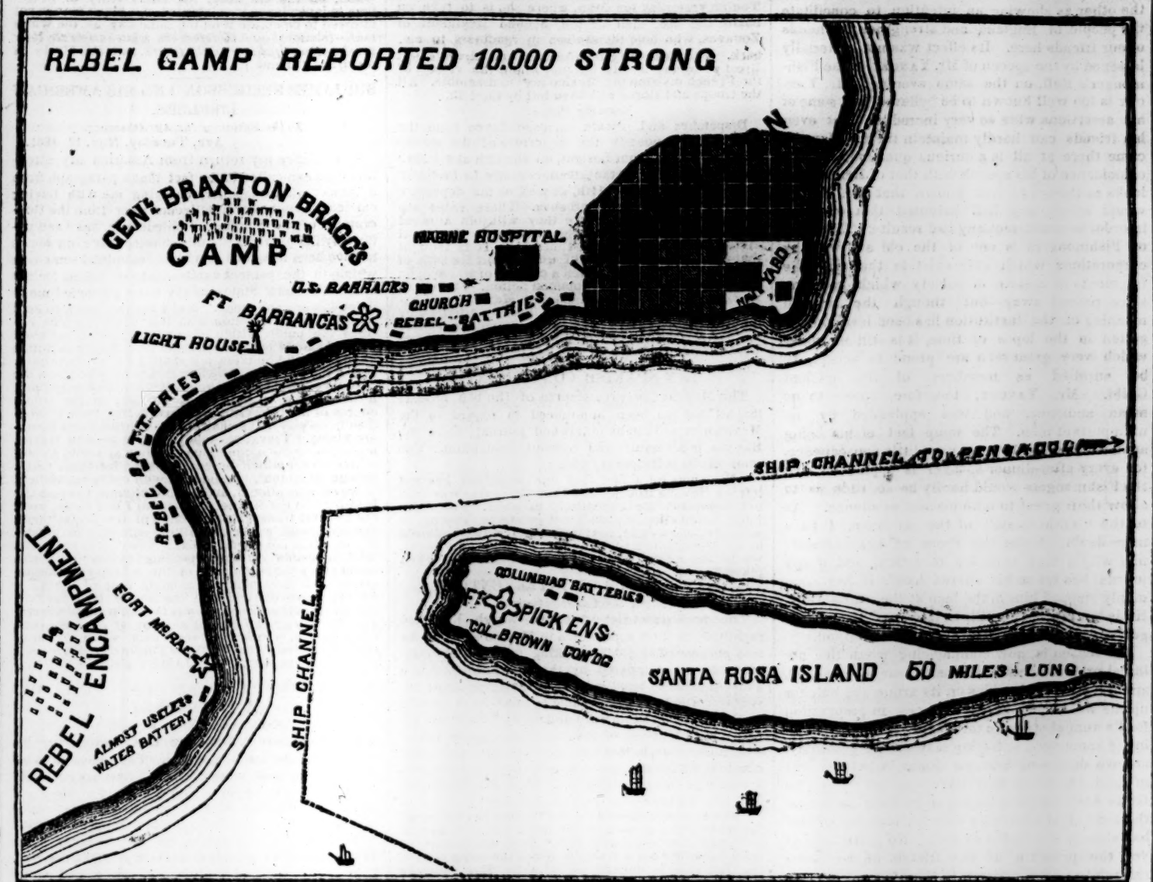
Second Lieut. Richard R. Crawford and Samuel Breck, Jr., to be Assistant Adjutant Generals, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. Joseph C. Andenreid, Capt. Wm. P. Sanders and Joseph C. McKibbin, to be Aids-de-Camp to Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Colonel.

John Haskins, to be Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Colonel.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS IN WESTERN FLORIDA.

Map Showing Santa Rosa Island, Forts Pickens, Barrancas and McRae; Warrington, the Navy-Yard, and the Positions of the Rebel Batteries.



Charles Weston, to be Military Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department.

James Fuller, to be Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain.

Hiram B. Wetzell, to be Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain.

R. Morris Copeland, to be Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to report to Gen. Banks, with the rank of Major.

GEN. BANKS' MOVEMENTS.

Gen. BANKS returns to Darnstown to-morrow.

MOVEMENTS OF COM. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Com. GOLDSBOROUGH leaves to-morrow for his fleet

COM. CRAVEN ASSIGNED TO BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Commodore CRAVEN has been detached from the Potomac flotilla, to be assigned to a command in the blockading fleet.

THE ACCOUNTS AGAINST THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

Maj. BAIRD, of the Inspector General's Department is to proceed to New-York to investigate the accounts against the Sickles Brigade.

THE COURSE OF LECTURES.

Letters have been received from WENDELL PHILLIPS, HENRY WARD BEECHER, HORACE GREELEY and GEO. W. CURTIS, signifying their acceptance of the invitations sent them to each deliver a lecture in a course to be given this Winter in Washington.

DEATH OF SURGEON ALEXANDER.

Dr. W. T. ALEXANDER, Assistant Surgeon to Col. BAYARD'S First Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, who was wounded in the skirmish at Drainesville, died to-day. It was thought yesterday he would recover.

DEATH OF LIEUT. CONKLIN.

Lieut. CONKLIN, of Thirtieth New-York, died yesterday, and to-day his body was escorted to the cars with military honors.

A MEMBER OF THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH DEAD.

Private HENRY LEE, Company A, New-York Fourteenth Volunteers, died this morning and was buried at Fall's Church with military honors.

RETURNED TO CAMP.

WM. MOODY, missing from Third Pennsylvania Cavalry since the skirmish last Tuesday, returned to camp yesterday. No dead bodies have since been found on the spot, as asserted.

A THANKSGIVING VISIT.

The Secretary of War visited Gen. JOHN FITZ PORTER'S headquarters on Thanksgiving day.

A THANKSGIVING SUPPER.

A supper was given in camp on Thanksgiving Day by the officers of the Fourteenth New-York to Gens. PORTER and MORRELL, with their staffs, and the Colonels of MORRELL'S Brigade. Speeches were made by the two Generals, by Capt. LOCKE, Assistant Adjutant-General, and by Cols. MCQUADE, WOODBURY, CASS and BLACK.

IMPORTANT POST OFFICE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, NOV. 29, 1861.

It has been reported to this Department that some Postmasters have declined to receive United States Treasury notes, payable on demand, when presented to them in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

Postmasters are, therefore, informed that these notes are to be received and disbursed by them, as equivalent, in all respects, to coin.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

(Signed) H. N. SEEVLY,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

LETTERS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Eighteen hundred letters were sent from Port Royal in the last mail.

PROVISIONS FOR OUR FORCES NEAR SAVANNAH.

Mr. TOMPKINS, of New-York, has been instructed to send three steamers, loaded with provisions, to our forces near Savannah.

PATENTS ISSUED.

Between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30 2,581 patents were issued and 15 extended; 3,514 applications were received.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A SKIRMISH AT SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Nov. 29.

A little excitement was occasioned here, this afternoon, by the Confederates throwing about thirty shells at the quarters of some companies of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Major HECTOR TYNDALL, at Harper's Ferry. The Major tried long range Enfields at them, but the distance, being 2,000 yards, was too great. Although some of the firing from the rebels was fair, nobody was hurt! The men are being well deployed, and ready for closer range, which the rebels would not give.

CAPTURE OF FEDERAL OFFICERS IN MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 28.

A band of rebels, under the notorious SY. GORDON, captured Capt. ROBB, Capt. WHITE and Lieut. MOONLIGHT, three United States officers, from the railroad train at Weston to-day.

The rebel STEIN, with 50 of his followers, is reported to be near Weston.

RUMORS FROM FORT PICKENS.

Further Rebel Accounts of the Engagement.

No Breach Made in the Walls of the Fort.

The Navy-Yard and a Considerable Quantity of Army and Ordnance Stores Destroyed.

Pensacola Evacuated by Order of Gen. Bragg.

A LOUD CALL FOR REBEL REINFORCEMENTS

The Reported Damage to the National Vessels.

REBEL ACCOUNTS VIA NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 27, P. M.

Passengers by a flag of truce from Norfolk, this morning, furnish some further particulars in regard to the fight at Fort Pickens. These particulars, it must be remembered, come through rebel sources. Gen. BRAGG had not made a breach in the fort, as was before reported.

Great excitement was prevalent throughout the South respecting the battle, but it was thought that BRAGG would be able to force Col. BROWN to surrender.

A messenger arrived from Pensacola on Sunday last, with a peremptory order for reinforcements.

Gen. BRAGG was at that time hopeful of early success, and was replying at intervals upon the fortress with great effect. His regular salvos are described as being really terrible.

The General was perfectly cool and confident. No breach had yet been made, but on Monday one would be manifest, when BRAGG expected reinforcements, and would storm with fresh troops and ordnance.

Col. BROWN had concentrated a perfect storm of hot shot and shell upon the Navy-yard, and it had been burned down, together with all of the out-buildings, and a considerable quantity of army and ordnance stores.

Pensacola had been evacuated by order of Gen. BRAGG.

Col. BROWN had called to his assistance five vessels of war, all of which had been driven off by the batteries. The steam-frigate *Niagara* was almost riddled with bullets, and the *Colorado* was thoroughly disabled.

Gen. BRAGG had declared to his troops that he would never surrender, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the men.

On Tuesday, Gen. BRAGG would engage Col. BROWN in front, and land a large force on the island so as to take him in the rear.

The United States steam gunboat *Cœur de Lion*, Capt. ALEX. HAMILTON, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, from Washington, which place she left on Sunday last, having successfully run the Potomac blockade. She had forty-two shots aimed at her, of which she received but one, doing very little harm. The *Cœur de Lion* had on board Prof. LOWE, the Government aerial navigator, and Prof. STARKWEATHER, of Boston, his assistant. Prof STARKWEATHER goes to Port Royal, with apparatus complete, to aid Gen. SHERMAN in making reconnoissances.

On Tuesday evening a rebel flag of truce was brought to by a blank shot from the gun-boat *Gen. J. E. Wool*, and upon boarding her she was found to have on board a few letters from our poor fellows who are prisoners of war, and one gentleman with a foreign air, a consumptive cough, and a trunk full of generalities.

This gentleman said he had very urgent business in Baltimore, and would like to go up on the *Louisiana*; but Capt. DAVIS, the Provost Marshal, detained him, and then started for the headquarters of Major-General WOOL for instructions.

After Captain DAVIS had explained matters, Gen. WOOL determined to detain the man and await orders from Washington.

The "poor refugee" entered his name on the register of the hotel as "BRIAN O'HARRA, Puerto Rico, W. I."

He says the new iron British steamer *Fingal* arrived off Tybee about two weeks since from Southampton, *vid* Puerto Cabello, where she had seen the rebel steamer *Sumter* often.

The *Fingal* was loaded with arms and munitions of war of the most approved pattern, some of which were being used against Fort Pickens. She ran into Beaufort in a storm, and is now at Charleston, about to be fitted for a man-of-war, and will carry a powerful battery of Whitworth rifled cannon.

The gentleman spoke in a manner to lead us to believe that he must have been either an officer or a special agent on board of the *Fingal*.

He says the Southerners have raised a great deal more grain than usual this season, and that they are not suffering for the want of anything but luxuries, which they are willing to forego for the sake of their so-called independence.

When we asked this man how he got South, he said he left New-York and went through Kentucky and when we asked how he got to Puerto Cabello he seemed confused and refused to explain.

Upon examining his trunk some valuable papers were found, the contents of which it would not be proper to publish. Some were sealed and stamped by "ROBERT BUNCH, Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, S. C." These were directed to "His Excellency, Lord LYONS, H. B. M. Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington," &c., &c., and were casefully consigned to the care of a special agent, who will take them to Mr. SEWARD for inspection.

A LATER DISPATCH—NO NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 29.

The boat from Old Point has arrived. A flag of truce had brought down two or three ladies from Norfolk, but no news. The rebels are evidently endeavoring to keep back Southern news.

THE FORT PICKENS AFFAIR.

The news from Western Florida is still very meagre, and, being from rebel sources, is still very dubious. The rebels, however, talk a good deal less loudly of their own doings, while they are singularly reticent about ours. They had not breached the walls of Fort Pickens nor captured the Fort, but they *were* greatly excited, were calling for reinforcements and swearing they would never *surrender* alive, while Col. BROWN had burned down the Navy-yard and the town of Warrington, and the rebels had evacuated Pensacola. This is certainly a considerable "come down" from the news of two days ago. But still it is so unsatisfactory that the public will not be contented till reliable advices arrive, and these must now be very close at hand.

We give to-day a map, more concise and definite than any that has yet been published, of the immediate scene of the action, and of the different forts, batteries and camps, both of the National forces and the rebels. The entrance of the bay, between Santa Rosa Island on the east, and the mainland on the west, is about a mile wide, but within it expands into a capacious harbor, from 4 to 10 miles in width, and entirely landlocked. Fort Pickens is on the extreme point of the long, narrow Santa Rosa, and various batteries and other works, described by us three days ago, have been erected here.

On the mainland to the west are the rebel works and rebel encampments, which have been so often described. Opposite the lower part of the island is Fort McRae, and about a half a mile to the north, and immediately in front of the entrance, (the west shore making an abrupt turn to the east,) stands Fort San Carlos de Barrancas. In rear of this fort is situated Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG'S main camp. Near the fort are the lighthouse, extensive barracks and the naval hospital. About a mile above the hospital is the navy-yard, situated on Tartar Point, where the shore bends again to the north. The village of Warrenton lies immediately adjacent to the wall of the Navy-yard.

The town of Pensacola, reported as evacuated, is eight miles in a northeasterly direction from the Navy-yard, and why Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG should have ordered its evacuation, if he had positively determined to breach Fort Pickens "on Monday," it is hard to see. It appears much more likely that BRAGG anticipated the destruction of his forts and batteries by the very troops he was on the point of "forcing to surrender," and an immediate assault on Pensacola by the vessels of war which he had just "riddled with bullets." It will be seen, by the line of the ship channel to Pensacola, in our map, how close to rebel forts, and their line of shore batteries, our vessels had to run when playing on the enemy, or when making their way to the city. (The ship-channel line running westward in the map, does not of course indicate the direction in which lies Pensacola; just about the point at the tip of the arrow, the channel turns sharply up the bay to the city.)

It is hardly likely that Col. BROWN could have seized and held Pensacola or Warrington, or either of the rebel forts. His force is too small to permit him to spare a detachment for any such work as that. If he shelled out the rebels in front, kept them at bay in the rear, (from which they had been for some time preparing to attack him,) burned their army and ordnance stores, their barracks and towns, and maintained his own position, it will be a triumph sufficiently great, and will, moreover, have prepared the way for the occupation of the mainland at our convenience.

The whole number of National troops at Pickens, as we stated the other day, was but eleven hundred regulars and Wilson's Zouaves, while the rebels claimed to have something like ten thousand men. As to the "five vessels" which Col. BROWN called to his assistance, it is impossible to conjecture what ships they were; but it is quite likely that the frigate *Colorado*, which had just returned from a run down in the vicinity of the Balize about the time the bar opened, brought along with her some of the blockading vessels, which had been released from duty by the completion of the fortifications on Ship Island.

The whole account we take to be eminently favorable to the National arms; and if BRAGG had not bragged that he would never surrender alive, we should soon expect to see him and his men along here, to keep company with his fellow-North Carolinian and fellow-traitor, Commodore BARRON.

PENSACOLA BAY AND CITY.

Pensacola harbor is the best harbor on the Gulf of Mexico. It is completely landlocked, and has twenty-two feet of water on the bar at low tide. East Bay admits frigates of the largest class, and is entirely sheltered from all winds. The town of Pensacola, which is the principal seaport of West Florida, had, a year ago, a population of about 4,000; but a great part of these fled from the ruin and terror that had overtaken the city. The houses are generally old-fashioned Spanish structures. The Alabama and Florida Railroad, which connects the town with Montgomery, (Ala.,) was completed shortly after secession. That part of the road then unbuilt was finished with great haste by DAVIS' orders, so that troops and munitions might be hurried forward for the capture of Fort Pickens. Although that is nine months ago, however, Pickens is as yet uncaptured—nor, we judge by the latest news, is it likely soon to be captured. The climate is exceedingly healthful, except for occasional and rare visitations of yellow fever. The creole element predominates in the resident population. In 1814, Gen. JACKSON drove out the British who had established themselves there by permission of the Spaniards, and assaulted and took the city and adjacent forts. Again in 1818, Gen. JACKSON, in consequence of Indian incursions on United States territory, took possession of Pensacola, and obliged Fort Barrancas, to which the Spanish Governor had retired, to capitulate. In 1821, the whole territory was ceded to the United States. We hope it will turn out that Col. BROWN is no unworthy successor of Gen. JACKSON.

DOINGS ON THE REBEL COAST.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

OCCUPATION OF TYBEE ISLAND—THE PRELIMINARY RECONNOISSANCE—SHALL BEAUFORT BE OCCUPIED?

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

Two or three days ago Com. ROGERS was sent in the *Flag* to make a reconnoissance of Tybee Roads and to place buoys in the channel. On Friday night he returned and reported his belief that Tybee was abandoned. He was ordered to return with his own steamer, the *Flag*, supported by the gunboat *Seneca* and steamer *Pocahontas*, to make a reconnoissance in force. Last night he sent back the *Seneca* to report that he had taken possession of the Island, after firing several shells on shore without eliciting a response. The *Flag*, *Pocahontas* and *Augusta* anchored in the Roads last night and were about landing to take possession when we left. Yesterday, our boats put out and saw the enemy at Fort Pulaski; this, as you know, is a casemated fort. Our vessels now have all moved up and secured good Winter quarters without the necessity of putting to sea in case of violent blows. The anchorage where there is 20 feet water at low tide is from 2 to 2½ miles distant from the Fort, which has not, as yet, tried its range on the vessels.

The *Pawnee*, *Unadilla*, *Pembina* and *Vixen* have gone to St. Helena Sound to reconnoitre. They carry peaceful messages to the people, all of whom seem to have fled in terror, so alarmed were they by the capture of their strong positions at Hilton Head.

Gen. SHERMAN is strongly urged by some of his advisers to occupy Beaufort with two-thirds of this division, and to let the coming fleets from the North go further down the coast for whatever supplies may be necessary.

The weather is growing cold now, and warm clothing is much needed. Several thousand blankets are in the storehouses for use at a future time.

One hundred thousand feet of lumber was secured in Beaufort a day or two ago by Quartermaster SAXTON, and brought down. Hardly any of the inhabitants remain there. We buy everything offered for sale when anyone is present to sell; but commerce is mostly carried on by the negroes.

WANDERER.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Thursday being Thanksgiving Day, there were no movements at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which was closed. All the recruiting offices, with the exception of No. 98 Chatham-street, were also closed, and there was no necessity for this one being open, as the Medical Examiner's office in Grand-street was closed, and if any recruits had presented themselves for enlistment they could not have been passed.

To provide for the examination of such non-commissioned officers as may be recommended by their commanding officers for promotion to the rank of Second Lieutenant in the regular army, a Board, consisting of the Professors of Mathematics and Ethics, and the Commandant of the Cadets, will convene at the Military Academy, West Point, on the first Monday of September in every year. Hitherto a Board of army officers has convened in Washington for this purpose, in accordance with General Order No. 17, Oct. 4, 1854.

The report that Senator WILSON intends to bring in a bill during the ensuing session of Congress, to abolish the office of sutler, in the army, has caused great commotion among army sutlers and their friends. Even at a small post like Governor's Island, the sutler makes a very nice thing of it. Lager beer is allowed to be sold there, but nothing stronger. On the frontiers sutlers have been permitted, and indeed expected, to keep liquors, the sale of which was, however, restricted.

The business done at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, was merely of a routine character.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. MCKEAN, which has been quartered for some time past at Saratoga Springs, arrived in this City yesterday on its way to the seat of war. On landing the men were marched to the Park Barracks, where a substantial meal was provided for them. The men during their stay at Saratoga were fully uniformed and equipped, but were not armed. When at the Park Barracks they were furnished with Enfield rifles. After obtaining refreshments the men were drawn up into line in front of the City Hall, and were presented with a regimental flag and guide colors by HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., who made a brief and appropriate speech. Col. MCKEAN, on receiving the flags, said that he felt justly proud in handing the flag just presented, to Color-Sergeant BEMIS, a descendant of the BEMIS in whose fields one of the fifteen battles of the Revolution had been fought. The regiment then marched down to Pier No. 1, North River, and took the boat for Amboy. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Colonel—J. B. McLean; Lieutenant-Colonel—J. C. Henderson; Major—Seldon Hetzel. Co. A—Capt. A. W. Arnold; Co. B—Capt. B. J. Judson; Co. C—Capt. C. C. Hill; Co. D—Capt. John Carr; Co. E—Capt. Lewis Wood; Co. F—Capt. J. B. Andrews; Co. G—Capt. Calvin Rice; Co. H—Capt. A. F. Beach; Co. I—Capt. Franklin Norton; Co. K—Capt. N. S. Babcock.

THE RELEASED FORT WARREN PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 29.

The eleven Kentuckians recently released from Fort Warren, being destitute of means, were to-day sent to their homes at the expense of the City of Boston.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

What the English Government is Prepared to do in the Case of Mason and Slidell.

Departure of the Expedition to Mexico.

THE LATEST COUP d'ETAT IN FRANCE.

Revolution in the Administration of the French Government.

Interesting Discussions of the Cotton Question.

The European mails brought to Boston by the steamship *Canada*, which left Liverpool on the 16th inst., and called at Queenstown on the 17th, were received here last evening.

The outlines of the news by this packet had been forwarded from Halifax.

The weavers at Mr. B. R. JACKSON'S mill, Blackburn, turned out on the 13th. The reason assigned for the step, says the Manchester *Guardian*, was bad material. Mr. JACKSON'S mill is one of the largest in the town, and employs some 2,000 workpeople, who have been on full time.

The Drogheda *Conservative* repeats a story that several of the young men who are officers in the Pope's Brigade have determined to emigrate to the United States, and join the Irish Brigade which is now being raised, under MEAGHER, "to chastise the Confederate insurgents."

The rebel agents in London are permitted to use a small space in the London *Globe* twice weekly, to give their version of news from America. The writer of this digest, in the latest issue, says:

"Late advices from New-Orleans and Charleston describe the enthusiasm to be, if anything, greater than at the commencement; and that they are fully prepared to meet the threatened sea attacks of the Northern armada. I fully anticipate the dispersion of the armada either by gales of wind, current or shipwreck. Discipline and order cannot be expected where all are head men and bottle-washers together, and none, except the fanatic New-England abolitionists, with their hearts in the struggle. Should this expedition fail, the last card of President LINCOLN'S Cabinet has been played of the Northern game of beggar my neighbor. I still think that terms of separation will be agreed to before Christmas, *as a strong reaction is setting in at New-York in private, which, if it once breaks out, will settle the question.*"

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

An Anticipation of the Arrest of Slidell and Mason—What the British Government was Preparing to Do—The James Adger—Friendly Understanding Between the English and American Governments—The Speeches at the Lord Mayor's Banquet—Preparations for a New Parliamentary Campaign, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861.

A curious paragraph appeared in some of the morning papers to-day—in the *Telegraph*, I think—under the head of naval intelligence, to the effect that one of Her Majesty's frigates which had left Spithead to watch the movements of the United States war-steamer, the *James Adger*, had returned. The paragraph goes on to state that the object of the *James Adger* was supposed to be to intercept the East India mail steamer now due, with Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON on board, to take those gentlemen out of her and to carry them to New-York. What can have put such an idea into the heads of the British Admiralty? It must have known the real object of the cruise of the *Adger*, for it was telegraphed under the head of American news, in every newspaper. My own suspicion is, that some of these Southerners, being no doubt anxious, for reasons of their own, to keep a sharp look-out on the *Adger*, have made use of their knowledge, with the idea of producing more irritation between the two Governments. One has to be perpetually on one's guard against the miserable, intriguing spirit of these fellows, who are at the bottom of every contemptible plot. They manufacture news and seem to control the telegraph, but it is a very small sort of work and will not pay them in the end.

Among the occurrences of the week that bear nearest on American affairs, the dinner of the Lord Mayor has been the most conspicuous. Our authorities in England have, thus far, been very silent, and wisely, for during the first half of the six months that have passed since the new Ministers reached Europe, the feeling of irritation between America and England had been so great that any public declaration on their part would have been exceedingly hazardous, and likely to do little good. The unfortunate exhibition that some of our diplomats made in Paris last Spring was a warning to them of what the result of any appearance in public was likely to be. But lately matters have changed their face. In spite of one or two little difficulties the fact is clear that the Governments of England and the United States have been gradually arriving at a better understanding with each other, and that there is a more cordial feeling between them now than at any time before. For reasons that have been from time to time mentioned in my letters, I had believed and declared that this better state of feeling and firmer confidence had begun to exist between the two Cabinets, and I am now the more certain that this must be the case from the fact of Mr. ADAMS having at last broken his long silence, and, satisfied probably that he possessed the confidence of the British Government, having made his first diplomatic effort towards gaining that of the British people. The spot he chose on which to commence operations is the City of London—the heart of the English commerce the very centre of the English political system. If that can be favorably impressed, the step is a long one, and the advantage great. From what I see and hear, I should think that the attempt was successful. Nothing could have been handsomer than the remarks of the Lord Mayor, the host, be it remembered, on calling him out, and his answer to these cordial words was calculated to do that without which all diplomacy is of small use, to impress his audience and the people at large with confidence and good-will towards him personally. The task of a Minister in this country now is no easy one, for there is an amount of ill-feeling which has gradually risen on both sides of the Atlantic, that must perpetually destroy all the effect of conciliatory efforts and paralyze all the nerves of diplomacy. Nevertheless, in the present case, some impression seems to have been made. The *Press* has almost unanimously received Mr. ADAMS' speech in the same spirit in which it was made, and from men of all classes I hear the same expression of gratification that the hostile tendencies of the two nations should at last have received an authoritative check. The *Times* alone growls in its usual tone, but its comments only show a certain spite that it cannot find this time any shadow of a cause for fault-finding. Our people have, I hope, at length learned that the *Times* does not always express the feeling or the policy of the Ministry.

On the whole, the speech, and its reception have had an encouraging effect here—on the one side as indicating a settled state of quiet in the relations between the two Governments, and on the other as showing an intention to conciliate the people of England and strengthen the hands of our friends here. Its effect was not materially lessened by the speech of Mr. YANCEY at the Fishmonger's Hall, on the same evening. Mr. YANCEY is too well known to be believed, and some of his assertions were so very incredible that even his friends can hardly maintain them. How he came there at all is a curious question, and the coincidence of his speech with that of Mr. ADAMS, looks as though he had known that Mr. ADAMS would speak, and had invented this occasion in order to counteract any bad results. The Guild of Fishmongers is one of the old and wealthy corporations which still exist in the city—the fragments of a state of society which has long since passed away—but though the original meaning of the institution has been lost and forgotten in the lapse of time, it is still an honor which very great men are proud to accept, to be enrolled as members of the ancient Guild. Mr. YANCEY, therefore, spoke to no mean audience, and was applauded by no unimportant men. The mere fact of his being applauded is, however, of very little consequence, for every after-dinner-speaker is applauded, and the Fishmongers would hardly be so rude as to allow their guest to take his seat in silence. As to the "enthusiasm" of the applause, I have more doubt. From the Press he has certainly met with a very cautious reception, and if any journal has taken his offered hand, it has commonly slapped him in the face at the same time. He is too rank of the Slave-trade and the "nigger" to achieve any great success in England.

The season is now commencing when the political programme for the next year is arranged, and the Ministry buckles on its armor and patches up the weak spots in its defences, in preparation for its annual struggle for office. A Cabinet meeting is announced as having taken place yesterday, and we shall soon hear, no doubt, what the line of tactics is which they have decided upon. So far as America goes, there can be little doubt that the same rigid neutrality will be maintained that has already succeeded so well. No party feels as yet the pressure of the friends of secession enough to give it courage to threaten a war. But though the Ministry have so far succeeded very well in steering clear of this rock, there are other difficulties which press them very hard. Lord JOHN has buried himself in the ermine robes. Lord HERBERT is dead. Sir JAMES GRAHAM is dead. Others are ill or disabled. Scarcely a leader remains on the Speaker's right, except Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GLADSTONE. The Tories, always on the alert for a chance of a possible lift, now prophecy division between these two. They have seized hold of NAPOLEON'S new economical fit, and say that he will reduce his army; that Mr. GLADSTONE will then also demand a reduction in the military and naval estimates of Great Britain, which Lord PALMERSTON will not consent to; and thereupon they expect a division in the Ministry and the withdrawal of Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends. We shall see how much of all this is moonshine.

A good deal of hope seems now to be felt, that Europe will get through the Winter in quiet, and the threatening explosion be delayed till Spring. The late conversion of the French Emperor to economy has given strength to this hope, and the declaration of M. FOULD as to the policy he means to follow, seems to be a sort guarantee that the peace shall not be broken. Nevertheless, I do not think that persons feel any confidence in the forbearance of the Emperor toward the United States. The attitude of England is firm and well understood, and we may rely with certainty on her retaining it at least until the middle of February, when Parliament will meet to indorse or reverse the policy of the Ministry. But who can say what France will do, or how soon the Emperor may think it time to demand his cotton? There can be no certainty as to her policy; and now that the Emperor is so hard pressed at home, if his economical scheme fails to reassure the country, or if the old influences manage once more to drive out M. FOULD, then all foreign nations had better at once put on their war-paint and sharpen their tomahawks, for there will be scalping to do soon.

The East coast of England has been visited, lately, by a series of terrific gales; large numbers of small craft and many lives have been lost, but public attention has been drawn to a curious institution, which promises to become of great importance to the coast trade. This is the Department or Bureau of the Weather. Its office is in this city, and it has hourly information as to the state of the weather, from a large number of stations throughout Great Britain and from the Continent. Knowing in this way the different currents of air, the state of atmosphere, and the movements of the barometer over a large district of territory, the Clerks of the Weather can predict with tolerable certainty two days in advance what is likely to happen. If they find a strong west wind at London, a strong south wind in Holland, an east wind at Copenhagen, and a north wind at Aberdeen, they infer that all these contrary currents coming together on the German Ocean, will produce a violent storm, so they telegraph to their stations along the coast to raise the storm-signals, and keep the small craft in port. But their prescience does not extend further than two days as yet. Perhaps when the science is completed, and the whole world brought into the system, instead of this little patch, then we may hope to look into the distant future.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH SQUADRON.

From the London Times, Nov. 14.

In accordance with orders from the Lords of the Admiralty, the screw steamships *Donegal*, 99, Capt. SHERARD OSBORNE, C. B.; *Conqueror*, 99, Capt. EDW. SOTHEBY, C. B., and *Sanspareil*, 70, Capt. ARTHUR P. E. WILMOT, C. B., left Plymouth Sound yesterday, about noon, with the expeditionary battalion of Royal Marines for Mexico. At the time of departure the wind was blowing half a gale from the northward of east, accompanied by rain, with every appearance of increasing heavy weather. The intention to touch at Madeira is, we believe, abandoned, but the squadron will call at Barbadoes and Jamaica *en route* to Vera Cruz.

THE FRENCH CONTINGENT.

From the Paris Presse, Nov. 13.

The commanders of vessels designed to form part of the Mexican squadron, and who have been in Paris, have received orders to proceed at once to their points of departure. Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE and his principal officers, before leaving the Capital, dined at the Castle of Compiègne. The Admiral received the private instructions of the Emperor, and unites to his title as commander of the expedition that of Minister Plenipotentiary.

Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE left Paris last evening for Toulon. As we have stated, he will run up his flag on the *Massena*, to which the steam-corvette *Chaptal* will act as tender.

In order to prevent delay in the outfit, the ships will leave their several ports in a fortnight at the latest. They will assemble at Teneriffe, whence the French squadron will sail for Havana, touching at Martinique. The French, English and Spanish naval divisions are to rendezvous at Havana.

Each of our frigates carries twelve rifled cannon. The expeditionary body will be composed of 2,750, of whom 1,500 are furnished by the Department of War; the remainder by that of the Marine. There will be embarked among others 500 of the Second Regiment of Zouaves, and a field battery from the arsenal at Rennes.

The commanders of the naval divisions will fulfill the functions of Commissioners near the Government of Mexico; and much is expected from their good understanding in procuring promptly a satisfactory solution for all the interests engaged.

The French ships-of-war forming the Mexican expedition will, it is expected, have assembled at the Havana by the 15th to the 20th December.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 14.

The steam line-of-battle ship *Massena*, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, left Toulon yesterday for Oran, where she is to take on board the 500 men of the Second Regiment of Zouaves, who hold themselves in readiness to embark. The steam-frigates *Guerrière* and *Ardente* left Brest yesterday for Martinique, where the vessels of the French division for Mexico are to assemble. All the troops and stores will have left by the 14th.

From the Patrie.

Dispatches and private correspondence from the naval ports announce the departure of the steam-frigate *L'Astrée*, from Lorient, on the 12th at 6 P. M., and the departure ot the steam-corvette *Le Bertholet* from Rochefort, on the 11th, as well as the departure of the *Marceau*, from Cherbourg. These ships are bound to Martinique, where they will join Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, who commands the naval division to operate against Mexico. It is thought that the three squadrons will unite about the 20th of December at Havana, when a council of war will be held to arrange a plan of common action. M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, the French Minister at Mexico, will assist at the council, which will be likewise attended by the English Minister. The steam-frigate *Le Foudre* has been ordered to convey the French Minister from Vera Cruz to Havana.

THE SPANISH CONTINGENT.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* of the 8th asserts that all that has been announced in regard to the Mexican expedition by letters and journals from the Havana, is premature and without foundation. The semi-official cotemporary adds:

"We know for a fact that our squadron has not left the Havana Roads, and that Gen. GRASSET will not command the expedition in chief. From our latest information, we shall not persist in denying, as we have before done, that Gen. PRIM may be chosen by the Government to command in chief. However, we do not affirm that his appointment has taken place."

THE GROUNDS OF INTERVENTION.

From the Constitutionnel.

The successive Governments which have so rapidly made their appearance in Mexico as if for the sole purpose of as quickly sinking forever into insignificance, are compared by the *Constitutionnel* to a game of political blind-man's-buff, in which some adventurer who has not been able to seize on a post is on the alert to rush forward and occupy the more advantageous position of his neighbor. All is confusion, it observes, in that unhappy country, and some effectual intervention on the part of the European States was loudly called for. The *Constitutionnel* then goes on to say:

"We therefore think that the Powers have adopted the wisest plan, as well as the most effectual means, in determining to occupy Vera Cruz, and in case of need, the other ports through which the commerce of the Republic is carried on with the East, such as Tampico, Matamoras, and Tabasco; also, to collect the customs' revenue, and so procure, with a material security, the certainty of acting directly and positively on the interior of the country. The Mexican Republic has no longer any kind of finances; its best revenue now consists in the customs' revenue, and this is all the resource of its ephemeral Governments. When one competitor for power gets possession of the customs, the others die of hunger, unless, indeed, they do as MIRAMON did last year—pillage an Embassy. In a general way they confine themselves to robbing the diligence from Mexico, which only gives a very slight profit, because the passengers know beforehand what awaits them, and make their arrangements accordingly. The revenue of the customs, on the contrary, amounts to a considerable sum. In 1856, the last year on which we possess detailed information, that revenue exceeded 25 millions of francs for Vera Cruz alone, and which really represents three-fourths of the whole commercial movement of the Republic. We may therefore estimate the total amount of the revenue received at Vera Cruz and Tampico at from 33 to 34 millions, collected on a value of about 125 millions of merchandise introduced from Europe. The total of the commercial movement in Mexico amounts to from 175 to 180 millions, in which Vera Cruz stands for 133 millions, namely, 88,627,465fr. for imports, and 44,578,075fr. for exports. Of the latter there is nearly 3 millions, for the precious metals, principally silver. The imports may be classified in the following manner: England, 34 millions; France, 25; United States, 12; Hanse Towns, 8; Spain, 4; Havana, 3; Sardinia, 1,500,000fr., and Belgium, 1,200,000fr. It may be thus seen that this magnificent country, notwithstanding the state of disorder and misery into which it has fallen, still holds a considerable place in the commerce of the world."

The article then analyzes the nature of the commerce of France with Mexico, and proceeds:

"These figures will appear very small, if we reflect that Mexico comprises a surface of 2,257,584 square kilometres (⅝ of a mile each,) or half of that of France, and about 7,000,000 inhabitants, and that the three regions into which it is divided—the cold, temperate and hot—produce, or might produce, the corn of Europe, vines, cotton, olives, tobacco, fine woods, palm-trees, bamboo, vanilloe, lemon and orange trees, maize, rice, banana, indigo, sugar and coffee. The ignorance and apathy of the inhabitants, however, disdain those magnificent gifts of the Creator; in the midst of civil discords the white race has by degrees allowed itself to fall from its civilizing character; it has become in a manner mixed with native blood, and now reckons no more than one-seventh part of the total population, and President JUAREZ himself is an Indian. As to the internal state of Mexico, it is anarchy which has developed excessive fiscality: fiscality checks commerce, and the falling of commerce has ruined agriculture, the development of which is subordinate to the facility and abundance of exchanges."

HOW ENGLAND WAS BRIBED TO PARTICIPATE.

From the Constitutionnel.

There exists an old financial difficulty between England and Spain, on the subject of Stock Certificates that have remained unpaid, in spite of incessant claims; and the London Stock Exchange, by way of reprisal, is hermetically closed to the negotiation of Spanish Funds. It is thought that the concert just established between Spain and the Western Powers, in pursuance of the convention of London, is about to facilitate an arrangement that may satisfy English capitalists and French holders of the Certificates in arrear, and put an end to a situation no longer in harmony with the present credit of the Spanish Government.

EVENTS IN AMERICA.

AN ENGLISH M. P. ON THE AMERICAN PRESS.

From the London Times.

The Colston anniversary was celebrated at Bristol on Wednesday. Mr. H. BERKELEY, M. P., dined with the Anchor Society. In responding to the toast of the city members, the honorable gentleman alluding to the American question said: "I consider that our Government has adopted the wisest course, that of entirely leaving the American people to the settlement of their own affairs. And yet we are sorely taxed to do that. In the first place—by that which I consider a great imprudence on the part of the various Governments which have hitherto existed—we are allowed to depend upon America for the produce of that cotton which gives bread to so many millions of our countrymen. [Cheers.] It is a sad thing that it should be so; and I am only astonished, seeing the temper which the American people have shown towards this country, that some means were not previously taken to produce cotton in some other countries. The insulting tone displayed by the American Government and the American Press toward our Government and our Press surely should have forewarned our people of the rupture that was likely to take place. As regards the Press of America, with some honorable exceptions, every one appears to have studied the first address of Othello to the Venetian Senate—"Rude am I in speech." [Hear, hear, and laughter.] They say of us everything which is bad—that we deserve, and much that we don't deserve. They speack of a set of despicable tyrants in this country hanging upon an overweening aristocracy We don't deserve that. Let no one believe that the object is to get rid of American Slavery. [Hear, hear.] The Northern people are endeavoring to raise an Anti-Slavery cry. Why, these men have been the very means themselves of fostering Slavery by refusing us permission to put it down. How the contest may end it is impossible to say; but I do say that the North can never subjugate the South so as to compel them to be their vassals. *The only faint streak of daylight that I see in that miserable civil war is, that I think a fatal blow has been given to Slavery.* [Cheers.] And yet do not suppose that this is an Anti-Slavery war—it is no such thing. The fact is, that America is an immense country, having two very different climates, and what suits one end of the country does not suit the other. The tariff that would bring prosperity to one end would bring ruin to the other; and they disagree upon matters of pounds, shillings and pence. True, there is an earnest body of men—the Society of Friends—who consider slavery sinful, and would put it down by every means in their power. True it is that, in the United States, they are supported by an earnest body of religious men, but they are a very small minority even in the Northern States. I have been in the States of America, and I say *I would sooner be a slave in the South, under a kind master, than a free black in the North, under the persecution which the latter character suffers there.* It is all very well to talk about free States and free blacks, but what are the negroes treated as in the North? Are they mere hewers of wood and drawers of water? This is giving them the highest degree to which they could ever expect to rise—*they are, in fact, viewed as something between the man and the gorilla.* [Cheers.] Can a black man worship in the same church with the white man? In that sacred place where all men should humble themselves, the pride of distinction is kept up. If you go into the Northern States you will find that the black man is not permitted to worship God by the side of the white man. Can he go into the theatre? Yes; he may go there, for the almighty dollar is all-powerful in America—[hear]—but he is compelled to go into a part allotted to him, and is parted off from the white man because of his species. To such an extent is this distinction carried out, that when, on the 4th July, the anniversary of American independence is celebrated, the black man is not allowed to celebrate it on the same day as the white man—[shame]—and *therefore the whites celebrate their great national festival on the fourth, and the blacks on the fifth.* [Shame.]

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AND HIS AMERICAN LIBELERS.

To the Editor of the Ayr Observer.

AYR, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

SIR: Since my return from America my attention has been called to the fact that a paragraph from a New-York newspaper, charging me with having carried dispatches or intelligence to or from the Government of the Southern Confederacy, has been noticed by the journals in this country. It even seems to have been imagined that I had committed some acts which, in the present excited state of public feeling in the Northern States, might have subjected me to detention or annoyance. Had I not the honor to hold an office in connection with this county, which entitles the public within it to an interest in my good name, I should not have thought it necessary to notice publicly such idle tales, nor shall I do so elsewhere. But, although I feel confident that to all who know me here no contradiction is requisite, lest any may think it due I beg to state exolicitly that, in the whole course of my interesting and instructive tour, I meddled in no way in the affairs of the Northern and Southern States. Traveling solely with a view to inform myself upon the momentous question at issue, I committed no act which did not become a foreigner and a private individual. I complied with every regulation, however exceptional, and did not attempt to cross the frontier into the Southern States till I had called upon the Federal General in command of the Department, and obtained his free and willing sanction to my doing so. It is not my fault that a New-York journalist was incapable of understanding that a gentleman could enjoy the confidence of the military commanders on both sides without abusing that of either. I would, however, add that *the libel of the New-York Herald was the only exception to the uniform and remarkable courtesy which I had the pleasure of receiving from every person, of whatever rank, with whom I came in contact, whether in the United or Confederate States.*

I am, &c., JAMES FERGUSSON.

THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS POSSESSED BY THE REBELS.

From the London Herald.

The Southern States, like their army, are inferior in numbers and material. They are said to be short of arms and ammunition. They are certainly in want of ready money. The Secretary of the Treasury—their Minister of Finance—demands a loan of cash from the planters, who ask him to purchase their cotton. And cash is scarce, for the Treasury Notes have become the principal currency of the country. In war, the want of bullion is almost as bad as the want of bayonets, and it will no doubt entail great difficulties and embarrassment on the Confederate Government. But Austria has carried on war while in a state of semi-insolvency, and we do not doubt the ability of the Confederate States to do the same, supported as their Government is by the enthusiasm of the people, and conducted by sober and capable men. The men of the South are terribly in earnest. They are a passionate race, and they hate the North with fraternal intensity. They are proud and sensitive, and they despise the character and resent the boastfulness of the Northerners. They are resting on a powder-magazine, and they know that a Northern victory would fling a lighted torch into its midst. *They would not for any consideration submit; and they dare not if they would. They dare not let their slaves see them beaten.* They are fighting not for profit, for vengeance, for policy, for empire—whatever may have been the original motives of secession—but for the security of their homes, the honor of their women, for all that men hold dear and sacred. Invasion, plunder, burning, murders in cold blood, incitements to servile insurrection, contumely, outrage, and violations of all the laws of war—such as the trials of their seamen for piracy—have roused the whole South to bitter indignation and unchangeable resolution, and no material superiority can countervail the moral advantage possessed by men who are fighting on their own soil for liberty, property, home, family, and very life. It speaks well for the rulers of the Confederate States that in face of invasion they have not had recourse to the extraordinary usurpations of power which the invading Government has found necessary in its own provinces. They have not suspended the *habeas corpus*, they have not gagged the Press. Within the lines of their army the Richmond *Whig* continues to abuse Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS as securely and as virulently as the *Globe* abuses Mr. DISRAELI. *It signifies little that half a score of malcontents have sought the protection of the Union flag at Cape Hatteras. Twenty times as many would flock to the standard of the Confederates if it were raised at New-York or Baltimore.* The union of the South is proved by the conduct of its Government, by the strength of its armies, and by that absence of all information which bewilders the Northern Generals as completely as the division of sentiment in the North is proved by the violent courses of Mr. LINCOLN, and the excellent information enjoyed by Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON as to the enemy's movements. United courage and resolution against division and vacillation, make up for a vast inferiority in numbers and resources, and leave the balance so even that no prudent man will venture to expect a speedy issue to the equal conflict. *How long the war may last, it is impossible to guess, but it seems to us further from its end than on the day when the Northern army first crossed the Potomac.*

THE COTTON FAMINE.

ENGLAND AND THE COTTON SUPPLY.

From the London News.

All the world, in and out of Lancashire, has had long and earnest warning to prepare for the very crisis that is happening. The manufacturers have for years past been exhorted to provide against a dearth of cotton, such as was sure to happen some day. The operatives have for many months past been warned that there would be short work and low wages this Winter, and have been entreated to lay by every penny they could spare as a resource for the hard time coming. Both may wish now that they had been wiser. The manufacturing interest might long ago have secured ample supplies of every quality of cotton from our own colonies—from Egypt, Africa, and our great dependency, India. One million out of the hundred millions which our capitalists have invested in inferior objects abroad would have given them the command of the best cotton, much cheaper than the slave-grown commodity of America, in any quantity, however other nations might quarrel. By being too indolent and careless to lay out a few hundreds of thousands in a thoughtful way, they have given their fortunes and the prosperity of a considerable portion of the nation into the power of a foreign people who trust much to their power of inconveniencing us. It is even too true that the American Confederacy would certainly not have gone so far as it has done if its members had not supposed that they could compel us to help them by making our cotton supply depend upon it. They are discovering that we shall not help them for any such reason; but they would not have made the mistake if we had had the command of other cotton fields. Such has been the fault of our capitalists.

The operatives, on the other hand, have now to show whether they have made a better use of warnings than their employers. The coming Winter will show whether they began in good time to retrench their expenses, to deny themselves luxuries, and to look about for a variety of occupations for their children, in preparation for the days when cotton should be doubled in price, should become excessively scarce, and finally should cease to arrive in the country at all. It is to be hoped that many have money in the bank, and that families will not now, as in so many former cases, become all idle at once. In good times the temptation is great to have the whole family busy and rich together, and therefore we see six or eight of a household all spinners, or stockingers, or lace-weavers—at one season earning among them at the rate of hundreds a year, and at another time all idle and hungry together, instead of being able to help one another under all changes of the times. We shall soon see who has and who has not been prudent in these ways; but, meantime, it is a shock to the friends of the working men to find that any considerable number of them can hasten their own ruin by compelling their employers to close their mills.

One explanation of this insane act has been offered, in the way of conjecture. It is said that the men perhaps believe that the dearth of cotton may be at an end at any hour. It seems so unnatural to them that cotton is not to be had, that they fancy it can hardly be true, or must soon cease to be so. Such feelings are natural; but it is not reasonable to act upon them as if they had fact at the bottom of them. It is reasonable to hope and expect that there may be a sufficient supply of cotton a year from this time, from new fields of production. It is reasonable to remember that any great success on the part of the Federal forces in America, and especially the success of the great naval expeditions now being sent forth, may put an end to the blockade, and restore our communication with the Southern States. Such things may happen; *but we have no right to reckon on them. If the Northern army was in possession of Southern ports at this moment, the cotton might still be out of reach; and, if it was reached, it might be found short in quantity, uncleaned, or badly prepared.* There are various risks, if the obstructions were removed; and they are not removed yet. There is nothing in the state of affairs, American or English, which can excuse any rashness in anybody connected with the cotton manufacture. Rash speculators in the commodity will suffer loss, sooner or later, and they deserve the punishment; but what shall we say to the rashness of men who refuse the means of subsistence at a moment when the continuance of that subsistence is becoming a grave question at best?

THE COTTON MANUFACTURE IN LANCASHIRE.

From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 16.

We give below returns, so far as we have been able to obtain them, of the position of the cotton trade, from a number of the most important towns in this district, including Ashton, Stalybridge, Todmorden, Rochdale, Oldham, Stockport, Wigan, Burnley, Bacup, &c. We have thrown them, as before, into a tabular form:

	Mills.	hands. 30 Hours.	Mills.	hands. 55 Hours.	Mills.	hands. 40 Hours.	Mills.	hands. 45 Hours.	Mills.	hands. 50 Hours.	Mills.	hands. 60 Hours.	Mills.	hands. Nil.
Ashton	3	3010	2	960	6	2968	1	150	1	800	10	2363	7	343
Staleybridge	1	76	5	1588	5	2143	1	250	....	....	2	430	5	866
Hyde & Dukinfield	9	4858	1	315	9	1843	1	50	1	70	5	615	3	283
Droylsden & Gorton	1	100	2	1045	2	1350	1	29	....	....	....	....	2	64
Mossley and Ldes	2	35	2	280	16	3185	....	....	....	....	9	1929	5	816
Hollinw'd W Failsworth	2	438	1	180	4	402	....	....	....	....	1	285	3	1180
Saddleworth & Sedbergh	....	....	....	....	3	409	....	....	....	....	4	196	3	85
Todmorden & Littleboro'	1	30	....	....	10	195	....	....	1	40	14	526	6	113
Rochdale	16	2104	5	504	23	3308	1	50	1	200	10	1266	10	363
Heywood & Middleton	7	1504	2	160	6	1619	1	300	2	98	11	1328	7	246
Royton	....	....	1	515	5	717	....	....	....	....	5	183	....	....
Oldham	5	690	5	954	44	5340	2	283	2	2495	53	6010	34	775
Stockport	11	3686	4	2123	17	1345	1	163	2	59	10	1736	9	591
Wigan	5	1580	1	270	2	257	....	....	....	....	2	916	7	814
Burnley	4	630	1	430	1	280	....	....	....	....	1	135	....	....
Bacup and Newchurch	9	1353	3	80	9	1334	....	....	1	160	3	120	7	214
Rowtenstall	2	90	2	190	6	1357	....	....	....	....	3	432	7	268
Totals		20144		9634		28919		1380		3643		18335		5909

Ashton, 27 mills; Stalybridge, 16; Hyde and Dukinfield, 18; Droylsden and Gorton, 6; Mossley and Lees, 29; Hollinwood and Failsworth, 11; Saddleworth and Sedbergh, 6; Todmorden and Littleborough, 30; Rochdale, 59; Heywood and Middleton, 33; Royton, 11; Oldham 122; Stockport, 49; Wigan, 13; Burnley, 7; Bacup and Newchurch, 23; Rawtenstall, 13; total, 473 mills.

Total No. of workers in 473 mills, or firms.87,852x60=5,271
Total No. of workers full time..18,335
Total No. of workers, short time..63,608 } working=3,438,475
Total No. of workers, stopped... 5,909

Reduction in working hours.....1,832,655
Being equal to a reduction of over 32 ℔ cent.

But no doubt the real diminution in production is considerably greater than the figures given above actually indicate. The spirit and energy of the hands is probably somewhat injuriously affected by decreased wages; and, in very many cases, lower qualities of cotton than usual are now being worked up, so that the machinery cannot be driven to its full speed.

NO DEPENDENCE UPON INDIA.

From the Calcutta Englishman.

The following table shows the expense of cultivating an acre of land with cotton in the Raichore Doab, the yield of which will be 260 ℔, or, when cleaned, 70 ℔s:

	£	s	d
Government land-tax	0	5	0
Cost of preparing land	0	3	0
Weeding	0	1	0
Cost of 20 ℔s. of seed	0	4	0
Sowing with drill	0	2	0
Picking the cotton	0	1	0
Cleaning the cotton	0	1	3
Carriage to seaport	0	4	8
Freight of £3 10s. per ton	0	2	0
Screwing, baling, &c	0	0	11
	£1	4	10
Commission at 2½ per cent., 7½d	0	0	0
Brokerage at ½ per cent., 1½d	0	0	9
Total	£1	5	7

or nearly 4½d. per pound, exclusive of any profit whatever, either to the cultivator or shipper. It is thus clearly perceptible that the present price of Indian cotton in the Liverpool market is not sufficient to induce any increase in the cultivation; the more so as the charges here given are irrespective of the thousand and one demands made on the trader by every native agent through whose hands it passes. It must be, moreover, borne in mind that any new lands taken under cultivation would entail great expense on the ryot. The clearing, levelling and preparing the land would scarcely be done under £1 10s. an acre, and the subsequent weedings and hoeings, without which the plants would not thrive in a newly turned soil, would further increase the cultivator's outlay by at least another pound sterling. It is therefore evident that without some more sure and substantial prospect of remuneration, there can be little prospect of the ryots being induced to enter largely into the cultivation of new lands; though they may cultivate more of their old lands with cotton. But this cannot and will not be sufficient; and unless Manchester is prepared to raise the price of Indian-grown cotton nearer to that now being paid for the produce of American slave labor, there is, we fear, but a poor prospect of any very great increase to the cotton lands now existing. There is no doubt that cotton is being very much more generally grown this year than last year; but it is not on new lands, and is at the sacrifice of other crops. This is not what is required, for it will never answer to grow cotton to the exclusion of other crops. The aim must be to induce an increase of cotton cultivation in addition to the crops now usually raised; and to effect this, the inducement to clear jungle lands must be far greater than at present. We have endeavored to place this subject clearly before our readers and the Manchester Cotton Supply Association. The matter rests entirely with them. They must raise the price of the Indian staple, or they will hardly induce any very great increase in its production.

FINANCIAL REFORM IN FRANCE.

LETTER OF NAPOLEON III. TO M. ACHILLE FOULD.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of State, wherein His Majesty approves the financial programme drawn up by M. FOULD, and acknowledges the necessity of confining the Budget within invariable limits.

The Emperor continues: The only efficacious means to attain this end is to resolutely abandon the power which appertains to me of opening a fresh credit in the absence of the Chamber.

I am determined to introduce changes, and the *Senatus Consultum* which will be presented to the Senate on the 2d of December next will contain this resolution, and determine your Budget and those of the different Ministries by large sections.

In renouncing a right which equally appertained to the Sovereigns, even constitutional ones, who have preceded me, may I do a useful thing towards insuring the right administration of the finances!

Faithful to my origin, I neither regard my prerogatives as a sacred deposit which cannot be touched, nor as a heritage from my ancestors which must be transmitted intact to my son.

Elected by the people, and representing their interests, I shall always abandon without regret every prerogative useless for the good of the public, as I shall likewise preserve unshaken in my hands all power which is indispensable for the tranquility and prosperity of the country.

REPORT OF M. FOULD ON THE FINANCES.

The report of M. FOULD to the Emperor, which was read in the sitting of the Privy Council, and of the Council of Ministers, at the Tuileries, on the 13th inst., is a document of great length, occupying nearly seven columns of the *Moniteur*.

The report commences with a review of the administration of French finances previous to the *Senatus Consultum* of Dec. 25, 1852, which it is now proposed to modify. The nature of this *Senatus Consultum* referred to is then described, and various theories of reform are separately discussed and condemned. When, he says, the most rigorous division of the budget by special chapters was exacted, as from 1840 to 1847, the equilibrium was not better maintained than it is now.

I have now before me an account of the supplementary and extraordinary credits opened in those eight years. They amount to nearly 1,200,000,000f., deduction being made of the credits annulled, or about 150,000,000f. a year. It is true that the years 1840 and 1841 required extraordinary expenses on account of the crisis occasioned by the Eastern question, and that the budgets of war and marine were exceptionally high in those two years. If we compare with that period the eight years from 1851 to 1858, it must be admitted that the expenses during the latter interval were more considerable, but account must be taken of the Eastern war, which has weighed so heavily on our finances. From 1851 to 1858, the supplementary and extraordinary credits amounted to not less than 2,400 millions, averaging 300 millions a year. Deducting the expenditure occasioned by the war in the East, which amounted to 1,348 millions, there will remain, for the second period, 1,050 millions of supplementary and extraordinary credits, or about 130 millions a year. The justice of this comparison could not be fairly assailed by objecting that the extraordinary expenditure of 1840–41 modified its terms; for, as a compensation, the occupation of Rome has, from 1851 to 1858, been an uninterrupted charge on our budgets. The difference between the two periods is, moreover, in favor of the latter. It is partly explained by the faculty of transfers from one account to another, which existed from 1853 to 1856.

M. FOULD proceeds to state that he attaches the greatest importance to the system of transfers, the use of which must be reëstablished, though the system has been so unfavorably viewed by the Council of State and the Administration of Finance. They will prevent, not only the opening of supplementary credits in the absence of the Chambers, but also the opening of extraordinary credits. He continues:

"

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Inaction of our Army and its Causes—A Great Battle Not Probable—Troops to be Detached for the Southern Expeditions—Effects of the Cold Weather—Treatment of the Representatives of the Press, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

It is impossible that one should stand and see this fine weather go by, and the close approach of dreary December, without the deepest anxiety. This uncertain climate may, in three days, render the best laid plans abortive; so that, though you may have abundant faith in man, so far as his knowledge extends, you cannot have in the weather. There are other things which faith has nothing to do with. Suppose the roads should remain solid, how, when snow and ice come, are those soldiers to operate in the field. Government furnishes no mittens, and yet without the two-fingered mitten, they cannot handle their muskets effectively, on a freezing day. Every man who has tried it, knows that it is impossible, with stiffened fingers and benumbed hands, to load and fire with any rapidity. The weather will soon be so cold that the soldier will be almost as useless in the field without protected hands as without protected feet.

Such and a hundred similar things are said by the anxious public, and doubt, and uncertainty and anxiety are everywhere seen. The keen expectation that something decisive is to be done will not be satisfied with suggestions demanding patience. Per contra, it is said that this petulance and impatience are childish—the offspring of mere feeling and not of reason or sound judgment—that the apparently longest way may be really the shortest and surest. But a great battle will not take place in front of our lines—nor is it important that there should. That the whole army will not go into Winter quarters here is doubtless true, while, contradictory as it may seem, it is equally true that there will be no general advance on the enemy's lines unless he ceases to hold them in force. Neither is the question to be transferred to South Carolina. What then is to be done with the army? The policy *is to hold it in hand here and supply expeditions that are to be fitted out against the Southern coast.* A demonstration may be made on the enemy's batteries down the Potomac, which may uncover his right wing and change somewhat this programme, but the former policy will be the ruling one. A little reflection will enable one to see the propriety of this. The public expect and want large and successive expeditions to be sent along the coast; but where are the men to come from who shall compose them? Nothing could be more unwise than to send only raw recruits. They will need the best drilled soldiers we have, and where are they to be obtained, unless from our camps here? But how can they be furnished from Washington, if there is to be an advance? We have now too few, instead of too many, soldiers on hand for such a movement. It is, therefore, inevitable that the naval expeditions, or an advance movement here, must be given up. Which would a wise policy select, and which would even the people prefer? The *troops that have been longest in camp* must accompany the fleet, and the new recruits be brought in to supply their places, and drilled till ready for use. We need, and must have, in a war like this, some great camp of instruction; and where should it be but here! This is a common centre, as near as can be obtained. Here they will be kept ready for defence, should the Capital be assailed, or to be sent to Annapolis or Fortress Monroe, for coast service, as soon as prepared. *Such expeditions as we contemplate cannot be supplied with troops this Winter, except from the Army of the Potomac, and such supplies* cannot be furnished if we should meet with a defeat in front, or, even if victorious, if we design to follow up success and "march on to Richmond."

Now, this mode of reasoning may be very delusive, but I give it for what it is worth, as showing both sides. One thing is certain; we want our best troops to attack the enemy's lines, if they are to be attacked at all, or we want our best troops to operate on the coast, if any are to be sent. We can *hold* Washington and spare troops for other purposes, but we cannot assume this the offensive here and do it. At all events, this aspect of the question is worth looking at. Some say that we ought to annihilate the army before us, so as to be able to send off *all* our troops to any point. Perhaps this may be attempted yet, but I cannot think so. Others say, "McCLELLAN may be overslaughed by Congress," and very likely will be, unless he does something before it meets. If the Commander-in-Chief is a true patriot, and fit for the position he occupies, this consideration will have no influence with him. It is a motive to stir ambition, not patriotism. Everyone who has carefully studied the history of the Government from the time of the Revolution down, looks with gloomy forebodings to the meeting of Congress. But let to beware; "*there is thunder in the sky.*" Political intrigue and preferment, and party rule have had too much to do with this war already. Diversions and dissensions now will bring *unity somewhere.* Said a leading Democrat of the West, the other day to the President, "If those who helped to place you in power were as truly your friends, and as unselfish and honest in their support of your Administration, as those who opposed you, you would have less trouble." "*I begin to think so,*" replied the President.

The telegraph, a day or two since, informed the public of a dinner given by Mr. FORNEY to Mr. PRENTICE, and gave the speeches made on that occasion. After-dinner speeches are not usually the most consistent and reliable; but in these fearful times words from the members of Government go like bullets to the public heart, and I would suggest if topics that are heaving the nation are to be discussed over the wine bottle, that reporters should be excluded.

The camps around Washington present a very different aspect on a dark and wintry day, and under the cheerful light of a mellow sky. The other evening I went out to the camp of the Berdan Rifles. For two days it had been cold and rainy, and the damp ground, chilling wind and sombre sky made it look cheerless and forbidding. The men at evening parade, showed the effects of the weather upon them. Nearly all the men were coughing, and it was a continuous bark along the whole line.

I was glad to know that the heavy piece which was originally designed for them, had been abandoned for the Enfield rifle. A gun weighing thirty pounds can only be used in intrenchments or rifle-pits. To handle such a piece in the field in an engagement for three or four hours would break down almost any man.

Yesterday was a beautiful day, and the camps on the heights back of the city presented an enlivening spectacle. On all the elevations overlooking the Capital and Georgetown, there was drilling of infantry, galloping of cavalry, bands of music playing, and volley-firing. Crossing the wide, level, and swampy reach of land before coming to the high ground, I counted, without turning aside from the path, the carcases of some fifty horses—buried, half-buried, and charred, or wholly exposed, while the low bushes, I doubt not, concealed as many more. Should the soldiers continue to throw them here in this way till next Summer, there will be by that time hundreds of bodies on the plain in all stages of decomposition, from which noxious exhalations will arise to settle over the camps. This is inexcusable, and even if it should not prove unhealthy, such a vast amount of carrion scattered about on the open common, is an unseemly, disgusting sight. The proper way would be to have a deep, wide trench dug, say a quarter of a mile in length, in which the dead animals could be packed and covered up as fast as thrown in.

I visited the Tenth Legion, which had lain so long at the foot of my grounds on the banks of the Hudson. The first thing I noticed was that the pickets of the neighboring forces were unmolested. My observation was naturally drawn to this, because my place had been stripped to furnish boards for camp fires. I was sorry that when I was along the track of BLENKER'S Brigade I was compelled to think of this legion, that is really composed of a fine set of men.

I was told that one of the men had died that morning, and another been accidently shot through the arm by a piece going off in stacking their arms. The regiment is at the foot of Kalorama Hill, and takes in JOEL BARLOW'S tomb. As I stood by it with the chaplain, the past and present arose in striking contrast, for I recalled to mind the stripling graduate of Yale College, who hurried through a course of theology in six weeks to become a chaplain in the revolutionary army, while here stood at his tomb a chaplain in another American army, arrayed, not against a foreign foe, but those of its own household. As time rolls on, and empires and governments rise and sink, like successive waves along its bosom, how little and contracted the schemes of men appear, and how vast and mysterious the economy of God!

This fine regiment has a Chaplain that is just the man for it, while from Col. VAN WYCK down, the officers appear to treat him with the same kindness and respect they would their own pastor at home. It would not do some of our colonels any harm to take a short lesson from this legion in respect to the manner in which chaplains should be treated.

There was another review over the river yesterday, and a sham fight, and there is still to be another on this side to-morrow. The grand review, however, has cast all lesser ones into the shade, and public curiosity seems to be pretty well satisfied, except among those who did not see it. Many seem to think reviews are got up as mere military shows, instead of being, as they are, one of the means necessary to the thorough efficiency of an army. A great army needs to see itself—know what it is—to move, and act, and feel as a unit.

McCLELLAN is using untiring industry in getting the army into the best possible condition, while it is more and more evident, every day, that he does not mean to use it to obtain military glory, but to carry out a plan similar to that of SCOTT—*to quell this rebellion by a mighty pressure, and not by a mighty slaughter.*

There is one thing at Washington that needs remedying. The representatives of the Press seem to be *tolerated* here rather than regarded with that friendly consideration they should be. A suspicion has been entertained so long that they are after what they have no business to know, still less to publish, that it has become chronic, and jealousy and distrust have taken the place of confidence and respect. This should not be so. It is true, the blame may not be wholly on one side.

I speak of this now, because I can illustrate what I mean by something that is tangible. The grand review, the other day, was got up without the Press being put in the programme, or vouchsafed any information respecting it at all. It is true, a person formerly connected with the Press saw some correspondents at the lines, and induced an officer whom he knew to go and request permission for them to enter, which was granted. Some, I am told, took advantage of a privilege granted in such a beggarly way. Now, those who got up this grand review would have been annoyed had the Press been totally silent about it, and *offended* if it had with one voice pronounced it a miserable failure—a contemptible parade. Yet why should it not condemn if those who alone are sent to describe are left to get such views and information as they can pick up in the crowd? *They need the Press*—then why not *aid* it cheerfully, courteously, and not grudgingly and with ill grace? It is vastly different in this respect with the Generals in the camps, who are distinguished for their cordial courteousness and hospitality.

I have not said these things because I have any personal cause of complaint, or expect to be in a position to make one; but for the purpose, if possible, of remedying a state of feeling which ought not to exist. Let the Commander-in-Chief and all those to whom he intrusts the direction of affairs, place the representatives of the Press, on all such occasions, in a position to obtain that information which the public wish, and have a right to receive.

The city is again filled with rumors of an immediate advance. I am getting accustomed to this. For months past, once in about so long a time, there was to be an attack on Washington; now, with about the same intervals, there is to be an advance by us. It has become a sort of intermittent disease. There is a tertian ague which attacks the patient once in three days. This I should call a *hebdominal* one. Some say the army is to rise in its place and move *en masse* on the enemy's works. To this I have nothing to offer, for it seems totally incredible. Others assert that we are to take up commanding positions, and with our superior artillery, shell the enemy out of his strongholds. This, weeks ago, I thought very possible, but every day's delay makes the probability less. Should such a movement be initiated now, and succeed, and the enemy be compelled to retire and take up new positions, by that time it will be the dead of Winter. What shall we do then? Why, move on and on, driving the rebels before us. I do not say this will not be attempted; but I do say if the roads in this part of Virginia are what they used to be twenty years ago, it will be the slowest march on record, and a marvelous one to record. To carry a single brigade, with its necessary accompaniments, forward over such a country, is one thing; to move an army of eighty or a hundred thousand men, with all its artillery, and baggage, and provision trains, s quite another. In sifting these various views to the bottom, I find they are all based on one belief, that both McCLELLAN and the Administration will see that it must be done to prevent a collision with the approaching Congress. It is mortifying to know that there is such an utter want of confidence in the ability and patriotism of that body.

J. T. H.

The Rebellion and the Constitution—A Free Constitution Not Incompatible with a State of War—The Habeas Corpus—The Cotton Question, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

There is a prevalent error, very mischievous in its tendencies, which is embodied in the recent letter of Mr. EDWARD CROSWELL to Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, when he speaks of "reëstablishing the Constitution" after putting down the rebellion. It is evident that the writer regards the state of war in which we find ourselves, with its necessities, as inconsistent with the maintenance of the Constitution for the time being, and hence the necessity of its reëstablishment, after the war is over. The same mistake seems to be made by Mr. GERRIT SMITH, who, in his letter to Mr. COCHRANE, in reference to his recent speeches, says that the nation must be preserved at whatever expense to Slavery, "or even to the Constitution."

The assumption on which this error is based is that a free Constitution is incompatible with a state of war, and cannot coexist with the exigences of war, especially a civil war. If this be true, the inference is a necessary one, that institutions which secure civil liberty are the weakest of all forms of Government—that they are like a house of cards, which a feather can overthrow, and that they are wholly dependent for existence upon the sufferance of nations. This notion of a free Constitution strips it of all right of self-defence, all power of perpetuating itself, and maintaining its existence against large combinations of insurgents. It seems to be forgotten that the right of the Government to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, in times of rebellion or invasion, is just as much a part of the Constitution, as the right of the citizen to demand it in times of peace. This Governmental right, in periods of war, to lay aside ordinary legal forms and ordinary legal guarantees of individual freedom, is simply the right of self-preservation—the right of Government to put itself on a footing of equality with rebels or enemies in the use of its power. It is liable to abuse, doubtless; and so are the most perfect forms of civil society. Men are daily the victims of the civil administration, through the ignorance or corruption of those whose duty it is to dispense justice; but this acknowledged imperfection is never regarded as a reason for abandoning all legal restraints upon the exercise of administrative functions. In like manner, martial law is a tremendous engine of government, essential to its existence when imperiled by revolutionary faction, but to abandon it on this account—because it is liable to abuse—is to give up the idea of government, and go into a state of anarchy.

A free people, who understand practically the art of self-government, as do those of this country, or of England, will never submit to the despotism of martial law longer than the State necessity which called it forth continues. The Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American races are too thoroughly ingrained in bone and fibre with ideas of self-government—they understand too well the art of ruling their rulers, of holding them in leading strings by the Press operating upon public opinion, and public opinion upon the Press—to be cheated out of their liberties by military despots. There is also a healthy vitality in American society which knows how to right the Ship of State, when it careens too far to one side or the other.

To those who apprehend any serious derangement in the machinery of our free civic society, in consequence of the necessary exercise of martial law during the present war, I would refer to the recent history of England. During the French Revolution, when the Government of England only apprehended danger from the contagion of French democracy, it was quite as arbitrary in the use of power as our Government has been in the midst of this great revolution. Men were arrested and imprisoned with a high hand, for the exhibition of sympathy with the French Republicans, and the friends of freedom indulged the most gloomy forebodings. The sun of English liberty, they though, had set forever, and whatever was liberal in that monarchy was supposed to have finally disappeared. But how soon did this night-mare disappear, when the necessity for the use of arbitrary power no longer existed! How soon did the vigor of civil freedom reassert itself, and reëstablish itself on a firmer basis than ever! Going a century further back we see the same spirit of English freedom, born amid the throes of revolution and civil war, override the temporary exercise of arbitrary power by its triumphant friends under CROMWELL, and the reactionary tyranny of its enemies under CHARLES and JAMES which succeeded, and take permanent root in the British Constitution under WILLIAM and MARY. So it will be on this side of the Atlantic. The arbitrary power now wielded by the Administration is simply a summary process issued out from the high court of public opinion. The fault is that the Administration has been too slow and too lenient rather than too despotic in the exercise of the extraordinary power which the Constitution reposes in the Executive for the maintenance of its supremacy.

The Government, in the exercise of martial law in a time of revolution, is but asserting one of its legitimate constitutional functions. This power might be used for a time to the detriment of the public interests, by a very wicked, ambitious, and, at the same time popular, military despot. But for the present, at least, there is no such character in the country, and cannot be until the rebellion is put down. The danger to popular liberty is very slight, until we shall have produced a CÆSAR or NAPOLEON, and it may be doubted if the rebellion will yield a harvest of glory sufficient to call forth the energies of such a genius.

The suspension of Southern commerce is giving rise to many expedients for supplying the world with cotton. Those which look to the introduction of the culture into the semi-tropical latitudes of Australia, Africa, Brazil, etcetera, or to cheapening the internal transportation of India and China are feasible, and practicable; but nothing is more certain than that efforts to make cotton a profitable crop in Kansas, or any other part of this country north of the 26th parallel of latitude—unless it may be California, where the isothermal lines curve several degrees to the north—may be set down as idle and futile. Very little cotton has been produced in North Carolina or Tennessee, as far north as that parallel. In both these States the northern counties are devoted to grain and tobacco, because experience has demonstrated that the Summers are too short for cotton to come to maturity. The rich alluvial bottoms of the Roanoke, where the number of slaves is equal to that of Beaufort, South Carolina, are almost exclusively given to Indian corn, which finds, or found, easy access through the Dismal Swamp Canal, to Norfolk, and the Northern markets. There are planters in that region who grow a hundred thousand bushels of this article per annum. Above tide-water, in the Northern tier of counties, the tobacco region commences, and Warren, Granville, Person, Caswell, make this weed their chief staple. There are cotton patches, but no consequence is attached to them, they being regarded in the light of idle experiments. Middle Tennessee is a very rich country, and cotton grows finely in the Southern part of it, but it is universally regarded as a very uncertain crop, from which a remunerative return is not counted upon oftener than one year in two or three. It is not uncommon to witness frosts in September which destroy the whole cotton crop of Maury County—the finest in the State, and South of 36°—in one night.

The surest and cheapest way to secure a cotton region is to reconquer the Gulf States, and reduce them into obedience to the laws.

OBSERVER.

Slave-Catching in the Army.

MARYLAND, Sunday, Nov. 22, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following document was read at our evening regimental dress parade to-night. It was received from the headquarters of LANDER'S Brigade, Col. E. W. HINKS commanding, and was read aloud, to afford the "two persons" therein described an opportunity to come forward and deliver themselves up. I may say, however, that, if they were in camp, they cannot now be found. It is feared that the publicity of the notice may have prevented its execution; an unfortunate effect, if true, and one, of course, not anticipated. I give the contents verbatim:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CAMP BENTON, Nov. 22, 1861.

Col. Ira R. Grosvenor, Commanding Seventh Michigan Volunteers:

COLONEL: You will cause search to be made in your camp for two persons held to servitude by the laws of Maryland, answering to the following descriptions:

First—Bright mulatto boy, 22 or 23 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; had on when left a pair of heavy new boots, dark-colored pantaloons, vest, and coat; name CHARLES.

Second—Black boy, quite black, 21 or 22 years old, about 6 feet high; had on shoes, and has unusually large feet; also, a small scar on face; name JACOB, or JAKE.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. CHADWICK, A. A. A. G.

It is doubted whether our superior officers ever heard of the resolution of the last Congress declaring it to be no part of the duty of the army to catch and return fugitive slaves; and certain I am that those "persons held to servitude under the laws of Maryland" would nowhere have been safer than in the camp of the Seventh Michigan immediately after hearing the above document. The field officers of the Seventh were in former times Democrats, and one of them remarked in my hearing that "he was getting to be too much of an Abolitionist to catch niggers for any man." He made it a little stronger than this, but the oath was so worthily sworn that it can never be rigidly regarded against him. This, coming as it did from one who in times past has been a Democrat of the sternest sect, but who was ever a high-minded man is a true exponent of the sentiment everywhere expressed this evening. Nor do I believe that either of the other field officers would be one whit more eager in such a search than the one I have spoken of. The Seventh has never sought to interfere in any way with the "institution," nor will it do so. But the slaveowners must catch their own negroes, for we never shall do it for them.

At this time (9 P. M.) it is ascertained that neither o the aforesaid persons have ever been in our camp, and there is now, if anything, rather a feeling of disappointment that they were not here.

Let me ask you, Messrs. Editors, to ventilate a little th's subject, and give us to understand if this is the purpose for which we were enlisted. I cannot believe that such regulations can have the sanction of our Government, and that it is a false policy is, I think, very clear. These questions, however, you can discuss with much more ability than I.

I have but given you the facts, which are of record, and can easily be verified on occasion.

They seem to furnish their own comment.

Yours, SOLDIER.

Financial Projects.

WALL-STREET, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Congress about to reassemble is expected to do something for the relief of trade. This is not merely a time for temporary expedients, but a rare chance for permanent reconstruction.

Two measures seem both practicable and desirable. One is to throw open the Sub-Treasury to depositors, and the other to extend admiralty jurisdiction to land contracts. The first, if well done, with enough branches and facilities, would bring nine-tenths of the gold of the country into the Government vaults, and furnish a basis for enough Treasury notes payable on demand, to give us a safe and uniform National currency, while the private banks would confine themselves more and more to their proper business of discount and loan.

The second measure would soon create a National code of commercial law, free from the prejudices of local legislation, and enforced by the simple and effectual process and procedure of the civil law. The collection of debts in a region where such warm animosity prevails as in the South, calls for some such provision, which once tried is not likely to be abandoned.

Respectfully, ADVOCATE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 29, 1861.

$6,200	U. S. 6s, 1867....	91	25	Bank of Commerce.	81
6,000	do.....	92	50	Erie Railway pref..	55
9,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	93½	150	do.....	54
6,000	U. S. 5s '74, Cou.	83	100	do.....b30	54⅜
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	90½	100	do.....	54⅜
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	92	20	do.....	54⅜
1,000	Virginia State 6s	47¾	121	Chi., R. & Quincy R.	60
1,000	do.....	48	50	do.....s30	60
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs..	74	365	Hudson R. R.....	38
22,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.	75	100	do.....s30	38
1,000	Harlem 2d M. Bs.	92¾	50	do.....	38⅛
1,000	M. C. R. 2d ct. 1st M.		50	do.....s30	38⅜
	S. F. Con. Bds....	91¾	150	do.....	38⅜
1,000	N. Ia. 1st Mort...	83½	250	do.....s30	38⅜
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	30	150	do.....	38⅜
100	Pac. Mi. St'p Co....	88½	200	Harlem R.....	12¾
250	do.....	89½	150	Mich. Cen. R.....	50
50	do.....s30	89	150	do.....	49¾
100	N. Y. Cent. R.....	78⅞	17	do.....	49¾
212	do.....	78⅞	300	do.....	49¾
150	do.....s10	78⅞	144	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	38
1870	do.....	79	550	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	61¾
500	Erie Railway.....	32	5	do.....	62
800	do.....	31¾	650	Cl. & Toledo R.....	34½
200	do.....	31½	200	do.....b60	34⅜
450	do.....	31⅝	100	Ch. & Rock I. R.....	54⅜
350	do.....	31⅞	300	do.....	54⅜
100	do.....b30	31⅞	50	do.....b10	54⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	92⅞	50	Erie R. Pref.....	54⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. Cou.	93½	200	do.....	54⅞
1,500	U. S. 6s, 1867.....	92	300	do.....	55
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1868....	92	150	do.....b10	55
6,000	Missouri State 6s	41¼	32	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	84½
5,000	do.....	41⅜	20	Clev. & Pitts. R....	13½
3,000	do.....	41⅝	200	Hud. Riv. R.....s60	38⅛
5,000	Hd. Riv. R. Cn. B.	69	50	Mich. Cen. R.....	50
5	Pacific Mail S. Co..	88½	400	do.....b3	39
45	do.....	89	350	Harlem R.....	12¾
100	do.....s30	88½	40	do.....	12⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s60	78½	20	Harlem R. Pref....	31½
150	do.....	78⅞	25	do.....	31¾
100	Erie Railway.....	31¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.....	50
50	do.....	31⅞	500	Cleve. & Toledo R.	34¾
150	do.....	32	100	Chic. & R. I. R.b30	54½
100	do.....s12	32	50	do.....	54⅜

FRIDAY, Nov. 29—P. M.

The *Bullish* spirit manifested in the Stock Market, on the eve of yesterday's holiday, was continued this forenoon, and the dealings were quite buoyant throughout the day. Speculative sellers were indisposed to follow up the market, notwithstanding the advance of 1½@2 per cent. on the Railway List since Wednesday morning, and the consequence was a very stiff demand at the extreme recovery at and after the Second Board to-day. The improvement extends as well to the Western as to the New-York Roads, to the Preferences shares of Erie as to the Common Stock. The printed sales of the day are scarcely up to the average amount of business transaction, though this is to be attributed to the recent want of sellers to meet the market. The National and State Stocks are much the same as on Wednesday. The transfers on all the registered Stocks of the United States close to-morrow, and on Monday the quotations willbe ex-January interest, while the Coupon Bonds will continue to be sold with the interest accumulated.

Late this afternoon there was increased buoyancy on the speculative Shares, and the market finally closed firm, about as follows:

Central	79½	Mich. Guaranteed	39
Erie	32⅜	Pacific	83¾
Rock Island	54½	Panama	113⅜
Toledo	34⅜	Hudson	38⅜
Galena	73	Harlem Preferred	31⅝
Michigan Central	50⅛	Erie Preferred	55¼

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	86½	American Exchange	80
Merchants'	85	Irving	67
America	96	Metropolitan	90
Phœnix	90	Market	83
Fulton	115	Nassau	130
National	88	Corn Exchange	85
Merchants' (new)	87	St. Nicholas	71
Commerce	80	Importers' & Traders'	90
Ocean	60	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	90	N. Indiana firsts	83¼
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100¾	N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68.	77
Y. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₰ c.	77
Erie firsts	102½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '75	87
Erie thirds, '83	86	T. H. & A. firsts	70
Erie fourths, '80	72	T. H. & A. seconds	29
Erie fifths, '88	70	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82
Hudson thirds, '75	74	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. 2d s.	37½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	11½
Harlem seconds, '64	92¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Mich. Cen. n. f., 8s, '82	91¾	L. E. & Wabash firsts	73
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c.	92½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. firsts	81½	Lack. & West. Bonds	93
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. seconds	70	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77½

The market for Exchange is dull to-day. London is quoted 108¾@109 ₰ cent. for Bank and Bankers', and 108@108¾ for Merchant bills. The business for Saturday's steamers is but moderate. The market for Money is easy in rates, abundant in supply and very quiet in actual transactions outside of Bank. The Sub-Treasury to-day sent half a million in small Gold Coin to the seat of Government, and reimbursed about the same amount to the Associated Banks. The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange by N. BRANDT, broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, ₰ steamer *Saxonia* and *Etna*, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861. Mails close in New-York at 10½ o'clock.

London—60 Days' Sight	109 per cent.
3 Days' Sight	110 per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f. 18¾c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f. 13¾c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder	41 cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco	36¼ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin	41¼ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar	79¼ cents.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $1,381,175, including $100,878 for Treasury Notes, and $30,000 for Customs, paid out $2,550,000, and all the redeemed 6 ₰ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $9,884,702.

The coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal was as follows:

	Total, '60.	Total, '61.
Delaware and Hud. C. Co., tons	499,558	726,417
Pennsylvania Coal Co., tons	701,523	629,657
Total tons	1,201,081	1,356,074

Shipments for the season ceased on the 28th inst.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in November were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$4,643 25	$3,303 65
Freight	14,627 53	29,190 34
Total	$19,270 83	$32,493 99
Increase		$13,223 16

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$811,988	$941,718	$815,709
Thrown on market	684,630	645,751	1,009,171
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	102,727,245	$5,015,348	41,167,448
Thrown on market	102,139,037	$4,469,891	42,025,071

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool.	1,831	$817,856	131	$56,834	176	$56,004
Mf. of Cot'n.	271	48,096	61	6,412	130	25,225
Mf. of Silk	137	94,761	19	25,749	76	92,068
Mf. of Flax	700	121,638	16	4,668	58	11,317
Miscellan's	103	36,784	25	121	24	5,632
Total	3,042	$818,925	252	$93,784	464	$190,246
		93,784				818,925
Total entered		$912,709	Total marketed			$1,009,171

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 29.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5s, 78; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, —; Pennsylvania Railroad. 37⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 29, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, since our last, have been: 105 bbls. Ashes, 49,534 bbls. Flour. 150 sacks Corn Meal, 219,398 bush. Wheat, 83,262 bush. Corn, 325 bush. Rye, 14,162 bush. Barley, 60,474 bush. Oats, 6,382 packages Provisions, and 1,877 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 56 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots and Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,000 mats Ceylon, at 19c.; 150 bags Laguayra, on private terms; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 18c., and 220 bags Rio, in lots, at 15c.@15½c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is in request, and is very firm; we now quote Middling at 26c.@26½c. ₰ lb. Sales 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered at easier prices, to-day, yet the demand has not been active, either for shipment or home use. The reported sales, since our last, have been 19,450 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 45; Superfine Western, very inferior to choice, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in limited demand, at former prices; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 65@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive, including superfine, at $5 35@$5 40; extra at $5 55@$6 75, ₰ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is in request, for at $3 10@$4 50 for fine and superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand to-day, chiefly for export, and prices of prime lots have been supported. Inferior and common qualities have been depressed and unsettled. Sales, since our last, 187,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Mixed Canada at $1 32; Canada Club at $1 29@$1 30; White Western at $1 35@$1 53, the latter rate for small lots of very choice; Amber do. $1 37@$1 38; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 30@1 37, chiefly at $1 33@$1 36; Amber, Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 28@$1 30; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 28½; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 24@$1 26½; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 20@$1 25; Red State, at $1 26@$1 35; White Kentucky, at $1 45@$1 50, ₰ bush. Corn is plenty and heavy, prices tending downward Sales 145,000 bushels, part in store, at 56c. for damaged, 62c.@63½c.; for poor to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 63c. for sound; 65c. for do., in store; 70c. for White Western, 66c.@67c. for Western Yellow, and 66c.@67c. for round Yellow, ₰ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, on speculation, including Canadian, at 47c.@48c.; Western at 47½c.@48½c., and State at 47½c.@49c., afloat, ₰ bushel. Rye continues in request at 86c.@88c. ₰ bushel; sales 7,200 bushels. Barley is quiet; sales 5,400 bushels, including Canada, at 80c.; State at 75c. ₰ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week ending Nov. 23.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	47,233	1,397,909	588,020
Wheat, bushels	346,798	17,570,427	13,571,201
Corn, bushels	251,084	26,054,405	15,448,594
Oats, bushels	37,594	1,389,721	1,532,436
Rye, bushels	21,127	483,426	360,907
Barley, bushels	2,734	704,877	530,715

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending Nov. 23.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	41,733	1,434,299	618,507
Wheat, bush	166,738	14,416,062	12,343,700
Corn, bush	126,378	23,754,752	13,715,127
Oats, bush	8,585	1,634,368	1,041,710
Rye, bush		402,955	139,319
Barley, bush	874	145,421	245,915

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	Nov. 25.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.
Flour, bbls	18,176	15,108	18,126	10,536
Wheat, bush	1,247,237	1,116,979	1,209,197	1,252,334
Corn, bush	1,236,031	1,144,464	1,070,207	1,395,504

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request, at steady rates; 70c.@85c. for shipment and local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate for all kinds, including new, at 14c.@22c. for poor to choice, ₰ lb.

LUMBER—The market has been quiet, but prices have been

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL-HALLOW EVE—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without definite intelligence from Fort Pickens, though enough has reached us to warrant us in believing that the fighting there has resulted to the decided advantage of the National cause. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe on Thursday, but brought no news—the rebels refusing to give any information whatever. We find in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated the 27th, purporting to give additional particulars of the fight, but which appears to be merely an exaggeration of the rebel reports already published. According to this dispatch, based on the statement of persons from Norfolk, no breach had been made in the walls of Fort Pickens, *though one was expected to be made on Monday*, when BRAGG, with reinforcements which he expected, was to storm the fort. The storm of hot shot and shell concentrated upon the Navy-yard from the fort had at last fired the place so effectually that the rebels found it impossible to extinguish the flames, and the buildings had been entirely destroyed, together with a large amount of army and ordnance stores. *Pensacola had been evacuated by order of* BRAGG. There certainly could have been no necessity for this, unless the rebels were suffering a disastrous defeat, as the place is eight miles from the scene of operations. Another bad indication for the rebels is the declaration said to have been made to his men by BRAGG, that he would never surrender alive. The ill-success of the National vessels against the rebel batteries is again mentioned, the number engaged being five—the names of the *Niagara* and the *Colorado* only being given. The former is stated to have been almost riddled with rockets, while the *Colorado* was thoroughly disabled. We shall probably receive a true report of the engagement to-day or to-morrow.

Commodore DUPONT'S official announcement to the Navy Department of the capture of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, states that the island is within easy mortar distance of Fort Pulaski, and we may expect to hear soon of a demonstration against that fortification. By the possession of the island the National forces are enabled to cut off all the approaches to Savannah, and the intrenchments which the rebels have constructed will be of great service. There is on the island a strong martello tower, with a battery at its base.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, which passed Cape Race on Wednesday afternoon, with advices from Europe four days later, brings highly important news. It was reported that a large steamer had left London for some port in the rebel States, loaded with a full cargo of munitions of war. It is a satisfaction, under these circumstances, to know that ere her arrival the "stone fleet" will have accomplished the work for which it was designed. The rebel steamer *Nashville* arrived at Southampton on the 20th inst. On the 19th, she fell in with and boarded the American ship *Harvey Birch*, bound from Havre to New-York, in ballast, the Captain and crew of which were taken off, and the vessel burnt to the water's edge. The *Nashville* then ran into Southampton and landed the prisoners, and remained there herself, with the rebel flag flying.

The European mails by the *Canada* were received last evening. The news had been received in the usual telegraphic synopsis from Halifax; but we are enabled to add from our correspondents and files various matters of interest. As some indication of the temper with which the news of the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON will be received in England, we learn from our London letter, that upon a suggestion that the mission of the *James Adger* in British waters was to overhaul the *Trent*, the British Admiralty directed a vessel of war to pursue and watch the American steamer; and that the pursuit was only abandoned when the *Adger* was found to have other objects. Little intelligence of immediate cis-Atlantic interest is contained in our advices The English squadron for Mexico had departed as had also several vessels of the French division. It was understood that the combined fleet would be ready to leave Havana for Vera Cruz about the 20th of December.

The expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia has accomplished very important results, although at the expense of no bloodshed—a fact due to the good policy of Gen. DIX in sending a sufficient force to overcome the rebels in arms. Ten pieces of cannon have been captured, eight of them new and in good condition; also a thousand stand of arms, rebel flags, &c. It is thought probable that the two Counties of Accomac and Northampton will now be connected with Maryland.

Lieut. WORDEN, who has, ever since the rebellion broke out, been confined in the jail at Montgomery, Ala., arrived in Washington yesterday, having been exchanged for a rebel officer.

It is worthy of remark that the National flag now floats over the soil of all the rebel States excepting two—Alabama and Arkansas.

An interesting correspondence has passed between the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey and Secretary SEWARD, which we publish elsewhere. The Synod, at its late session, in view of the critical condition of the country, passed a series of resolutions, pledging the influence of its members in behalf of the Government. They also took occasion, while disclaiming any intention of offering suggestions in regard to Slavery, to express their full belief that it lies at the foundation of all the present difficulty, and to deprecate its existence. Mr. SEWARD, in his reply, in behalf of the President, thanks the Synod for their sympathy, but makes no allusion whatever to the Slavery question.

A telegraph dispatch, received in Boston on Thursday, says the regiments of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division, at Annapolis, are under orders to be in readiness to embark at 24 hours' notice.

A Union refugee from the vicinity of Bowling Green, the headquarters of the rebels in Kentucky, estimates the force at that point at 30,000 strong. A large number of these were down with measles and typhoid fever, and three hundred were sent last week to the general hospital at Nashville. Gen. POLK was expected to arrive from Columbus speedily with a division of his forces. On Sunday night Capt. MORRAU'S Cavalry, accompanied by Gen. McCOOK'S body guard, went down as far as the traitor BUCKNER'S farm, situated on Green River, a few miles above Munfordsville, and took possession of the stock, a large amount of grain, wheat, corn, &c.

Hon. JOS. SEGAR, representative in Congress from the Fortress Monroe District in Virginia, has written a letter to Gen. DIX, thanking him for his proclamation to the people of Northampton and Accomac Counties, and urges in the most decided terms, that it is the true policy of the National Government "to have nothing to do with the slaves in any manner, shape or form, except by special stipulation with the owners."

GENERAL NEWS.

The leading topic of interest in Europe, according to our advices by the *Canada*, is the revolution just effected in the French financial administration, affecting as it does in vital particulars the foreign and domestic policy of the Empire. M. FOULD, in accepting the portfolio of Finance, has dictated a variety of highly important reforms, tending not only to lessen the Imperial power by important concessions to the people, but to remove from European politics the standing menace afforded by the vast military and naval preparations of France. The deficit in the revenues, which has called for these changes, exceeds $200,000,000. It is the task of M. FOULD to reduce this overdraught, and to prevent its recurrence—a labor in which the Emperor will assist him by the surrender of any necessary powers.

A collision occurred on the Hudson River, on Thursday night, between the *Francis Skiddy* and a schooner, by which some of the former's machinery was disarranged, and nine persons were severely scalded by escaping steam—three of them fatally.

Gen. FREMONT was waited upon yesterday at the Astor House, by a number of distinguished private citizens, and several committees. He firmly declined to countenance anything in the nature of a public demonstration, for the present. Some German gentlemen, members of the German Reception Committee, calling informally, were very courteously received, and at a subsequent meeting of the Committee referred to, it was resolved to wait upon the General officially, some time during to-day.

The Merchants' Ratification Mass Meeting, which was to have assembled at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday afternoon, was, owing to the very inclement weather, indefinitely postponed, the throng that came together being invited to unite with the meeting to be held to-night at the Cooper Institute.

A large meeting, to ratify the People's Union and Republican nominations, was held last evening, at the Bleecker Buildings, in Bleecker-street. Addresses were delivered by Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, and Messrs. A. F. DOW, S. B. DUTCHER and C. S. SPENCER.

A mass meeting of that branch of the Democracy in favor of the election of FERNANDO WOOD to the office of Mayor, was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. Speeches were made by JAMES WADSWORTH, EDMON B. BLANKMAN, FERNANDO WOOD and others.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment, Col. J. B. McLEAN, arrived in this City yesterday, from Saratoga, on its way to the seat of war. Previous to leaving, HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., presented the regiment with a stand of colors. All of the men are thoroughly uniformed and equipped, and are armed with the Enfield rifle.

It is probable that the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. STEVENSON, will leave for the seat of war next week. The regiment is nearly full.

The *Weekly Anglo-African* has news, through a reliable source, from Africa, that King DOCEMO, of Lagos, having discovered the deception and fraud of the treaty imposed upon him by Commander BEDINGFIELD, of Her Majesty's squadron, and Mr. Consul MCCOSKRY, has become so incensed that he is expelling the English from the Island.

Newspapers from Halifax, (N. S.,) to November 24, have been received in Boston. The Halifax *Journal*, of the 20th, has a column of Southern news taken from newspapers received by schooner *Emery*, which recently reached there from a Southern port with a cargo of naval stores. Nothing had been heard from the packet schooner *Melrose*, running between Yarmouth and Boston, and it is supposed that she has gone down with all on board,—thirty-one souls, including several belonging in Boston. Several English men-of-war sailed from Halifax on the 19th inst. The English sloop-of-war *Daring* was to be sent in search of the English ship *Emerald*, now overdue with Armstrong guns, &c., for Canada.

An establishment in Alexandria, at which soldiers desiring to desert were supplied with citizens' clothes and passes to Washington, for the moderate sum of five dollars, has just been broken up. The managers and "ropers-in" of the concern were all arrested.

The steamer *Eastern City*, belonging to the International Company, and for the last few years on the route between Boston and St. John, has been sold to the Government, and is now on its way to this City.

Hon. A. J. CLEMENS passed through Louisville, on Tuesday, on his way to Washington, where he will take his seat in Congress as the representative from the Fourth District of Tennessee. Mr. CLEMENS was compelled to leave his State on the 11th of August, to avoid arrest, and since then he has been acting as an Assistant Surgeon in Col. GRIDER'S regiment.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a *mandamus* was served on the members, in the long-contested suit of HASBROUCK & Co., for stationery furnished the Court in 1859, which was referred to a special committee, Messrs. DAVIS and CORWIN. A report of the Clerk of the Board showed that there were yet outstanding $8,000 of unpaid bills for printing.

The Stock market, after the holiday of Thursday, was quite buoyant at higher prices, and at the close of business yesterday funds left off firm. Exchange 108¼@109 ₩ cent. on London. Money easy.

Breadstuffs were depressed yesterday, and prices were generally easier, yet business was not very active. A fair demand prevailed for Sugars, Provisions, Common Rosin, Tallow, Hay, Hops, Tobacco and Cotton,—the latter at rising prices. Candles, Metals, Fish, Oils, Fruit, Hemp, Coffee, Rice, Seeds, Molasses, Whisky and Whalebone were in limited request. Pepper was more sought after. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

England and the United States.

We have news of interest from Canada. It seems that the military members of the Government have held a council of war, and have resolved to put the frontier in a condition of defence. The forts already in existence will be strengthened and new ones will be erected by way of precaution against assumed designs of a hostile character on the part of the United States. There can be little doubt that these measures are taken in conjunction with the home Government,—and they will probably be followed by steps to put the Canadian militia on a footing of better preparation for effective service. As a matter of course we have no right to regard this as in any sense a hostile movement. We have no idea that it has anything whatever to do with any prospective movements of England toward breaking the blockade of our Southern ports, or interfering in any way with the attempt of our Government to reëstablish its authority over the Southern States. But it is one more symptom of a growing alienation between the two countries,—one additional step toward a position of mutual distrust and dislike, when it takes but little to inflame public feeling on both sides, and substitute passion for judgment in the treatment of questions of difference.

Our correspondent speaks of this determination as being due to the official correspondence of Mr. SEWARD. We do not believe that any justification can possibly be found for any steps of the kind in Mr. SEWARD'S letters, or in any action of the present Administration. It will be found that the cause of the Government on all the questions that have arisen between us and England, has been marked by dignity, courtesy and a clear determination at once to respect the rights of the English Government and to insist upon our own. At the outset of this rebellion, it was necessary to impress England with the fact that she must not count upon our domestic troubles as inclining us to submit to any infringement of our rights. And we presume that the language held by Mr. SEWARD in his official correspondence was not one whit less decided and emphatic in the assertion of our claims, than it had been before the outbreak of the rebellion. But beyond this there is nothing in the action or the language of our Government in the least degree calculated to touch the sensibilities of the English Government.

The real mischief has been done by newspapers which assumed to interpret the language and reveal the intentions of Mr. SEWARD and the Administration. Day after day and month after month the columns of the *Herald* have teemed with the most violent diatribes against England, and the most vehement declarations of the determination of our Government to turn our arms against her. The language of Mr. SEWARD has been quoted and distorted to give color to these representations—and in all its violent and insane fulminations on this subject, the *Herald* has assumed to express the sentiment and to represent the temper of the Administration. Nothing is more natural than that such a steady course of incendiary misrepresentation should excite distrust and animosity. Any scandal-monger can set a whole neighborhood by the ears, and any newspaper of circulation and supposed influence can do infinite mischief by stirring up the elements of hatred and strife. We have direct and unimpeachable testimony to the fact that much of the ill-will which exists in England towards this country, is the direct result of this steady and zealous course of unprincipled misrepresentation. What still worse results it may bring about, if it is not checked, remains to be seen.

The Social Organization of the South—A New Duty for the Government.

Whatever difficulties may attach to the question of the negro slaves, viewed as a political problem, there can be no doubt of the social duties which are imposed on the Government by the new relations in which the slave population finds itself in that district of South Carolina now held by the Union forces. The strange dissolution of society in that locality—a phenomenon which has hardly its like—has left a population of many thousands, who have all their lives depended on a master race for such poor guidance as they got, in a state of helpless bewilderment—human *débris* left stranded there by the social wreck.

The result is that from seven to ten thousand negroes are running lawless and unrestrained, over the islands in the district. The two or three thousand that have flocked to our lines, instead of being engaged as laborers, have either been allowed to hang about the forts during the day, and go back to the plantations at night, or have been put on board our ships, where they lie in enforced idleness, eating rations for which the nation pays. The fruits of the earth have been equally neglected. The cotton crop—said to be the heaviest during ten years past—was left untouched. Probably half the crop is reported to have been not picked, or if picked, not ginned, and would be lost. Great quantities, however, were stored,—as many as two thousand bales having been seen on one plantation, ready for market. This Gen. SHERMAN refused to seize, alleging it was not contraband of war, and he had no authority to seize any other property! Meanwhile, with corn, rice, and stores in abundance, our commissariat officers were purchasing what they needed! In fact, it would be impossible to imagine a more helpless and chaotic condition than that painted by our correspondents in Beaufort district.

It is some satisfaction to learn that the Government has at length indicated a policy for Gen. SHERMAN in this emergency. He is commanded to take possession, and become the governmental custodian of, all the cotton, corn, rice and crops of various sorts within his reach; to use what is necessary and of value for the subsistence of his troops, and send the cotton here to New-York to be sold for the benefit of the Government, and to employ the loyal black population in gathering the crops and in constructing fortifications.

It is to be hoped that Gen. SHERMAN will see that they are energetically executed. With the progress of national rehabilitation there will be a constantly widening area over which the Government will be required to exercise this kind of function. There devolves upon it not only general political sway, but a new order of duties of a more intimate *social* character. It has a population which has hitherto formed part of the domestic system of the States, and from which it has been separated by a wide gulf, thrown upon it for provisional protection. Every aspiration goes out toward a wise direction of affairs that will hold both policy and humanity in view.

Philologic Compensations.

We are obliged to do so much to disgust the Southern mind that there is a heightened gratification in being able occasionally really to satisfy it. From the Richmond *Enquirer* we gather that it has been reserved for Gen. SHERMAN to offer a grateful sop of the kind to the Southern Cerberus. It professes to think that the introduction of Confederate terms—such as "The Great Sovereign State of South Carolina," "Confederacy," "Compact," and the like—into that soldier's proclamation, is a concession to South Carolina theories for the purpose of mollifyng her. At the same time it illustrates the wisdom of this policy by the example of Daniel in the lions' den, who, "though assured of the Divine protection, did not think it desirable to do that which would provoke the animosity of its inmates, but, on the contrary, conciliated them by a gracious behavior."

This is certainly a very pretty theory. Beaufort of course is the lions' den into which our twenty thousand quaking Daniels have been thrust: though, as all the lions, lionesses and lionets fled, leaving but one roaring, though harmless, specimen of the king of beasts behind, it is difficult to see that the parallel goes very far. The lion roared, but the whang doodle did *not* mourn. If, however, the hegira of the Beaufort lions before Uncle Sam's inoffensive Daniels were really the form in which Divine interposition came, we are bound to say it was certainly a not badly conceived idea.

If the terminology of Gen. SHERMAN'S proclamation be indeed the source of such exalted satisfaction to the Southern mind—shutting it up in measureless content—we do not see any great objection to indulging it in the conceit. Who knows but what this philologic foundation may afford a solid basis for a satisfactory arrangement between Gen. SHERMAN and the Palmetto philosophs? It strikes us as an admirable compromise to concede the logical argument to South Carolina, and then overwhelm her with the leaden one. For perhaps, as the *Enquirer* says, it would really be too severe to beat her in the constitutional argument and in the arbitrament of arms, too. But here is an open door: all we wanted was a concession of that kind—they may say: "Compact," "Confederacy"—what greater satisfaction can a gentleman demand? Come, embrace us, Mudsills! which would be a very pretty finale, and cause the curtain to drop over a tearful and tender tableau.

But the *Enquirer*—nothing if not philosophical—goes further and argues that as "terminologies do not obtain and continue without some reason existing in the character of the institutions to which they attach themselves," so the fact of the general use of Confederacy terms—such as "federal," "compact," etc.—in speaking of our National Government—is proof philologic, if not positive, that we are in fact a Confederacy and not a nation. The sophistical and philosophical, or rather the philosophico-sophistical *Enquirer!* There is a mediæval saw clothed in dog-Latin which our *Enquirer* should have known: "*Omnibus est nomen sed non idem omnibus omen.*" It is very true that our political nomenclature is of the character mentioned—though it disappears rapidly as an ancient fossil and anachronism. Its retention is of one use, however—it serves as a tide-mark of how much we have advanced since the days of darkness, when a Confederacy prevailed. We can give them the advantage of our experience of Confederacies. We had a Confederacy of States. Although even under that dispensation the right of secession was by no means conceded, yet it broke down disgracefully from the want of power in the Federal Government to maintain itself against the pretensions of the States. The Convention of 1788 formed a Constitution expressly to abolish State Sovereignty, and establish a supreme National Government. This is the very Government that will continue to rule both Virginia and South Carolina, as it has ruled them for eighty years, long after their high-blown fiction of a "Confederacy" shall appear to them but as a drunken dream.

ENGLAND AND THE SEIZURE OF SLIDELL AND MASON—A CURIOUS RUMOR.—Our London correspondent mentions a rumor that upon the arrival of the *James Adger* at Southampton, the British Government was led to believe that the errand of that steamer was to overhaul the Royal mail packet expected from the West Indies, and arrest Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. The story proceeds, that a steam-frigate was dispatched to follow and watch the *James Adger* upon her departure, and only desisted from the chase when it became obvious that the American vessel had other business.

The story, if authenticated, would seem to foreshadow the effect the news of the actual capture of the invaluable pair would have upon the English authorities. But even supposing the man-of-war detailed to watch the *Adger* in its anticipated attempt, had orders to do more than observe, namely, to interpose for its defeat, it will be noticed that the cases are not parallel. If the *James Adger* had actually been commissioned to search the British packet, the British Goverament might have felt justified in baulking a deliberate purpose of the sort. But it will be remembered that all the vessels detailed to intercept the two runaways, were dispatched upon the assumption that they had put to sea in the *Nashville*, a vessel of the enemy; so that no intention of stopping and searching an English vessel can be imputed to the Government of the United States. The act of Capt. WILKES, however satisfactory to the American people, was entirely spontaneous and unauthorized. It will only become a ground of hostilities when it is formally sanctioned by the American Government in response to a demand for explanations on the part of England; and, even in that event, the latter Power will long hesitate before it will make an issue so unimportant a pretext of war.

The Mission of the Stone-Fleet.

There are those who deprecate the errand on which the stone-laden squadron has gone, and characterise the blocking up of the harbors of Charleston and Savannah as vindictive, unstatesmanlike, and calculated, as they express it, to "exasperate the South." This view of the matter would hardly occur to one who had any serious interest in the crushing of the rebellion; and accordingly they who entertain it are the very men who opposed the idea of naval expeditions to the Southern coast—in fact, who have opposed every active measure of the Government: and for the self-same reason—that such steps would "exasperate the South!" There may be people who are imposed on by this feeble sophism: they can be only such as *wish* to be imposed on. It is a strange plea on which to claim immunity from the richly earned punishment destined to fall on that rebellious race. They would hardly venture to urge it themselves, for they have a stricter sense of logic—they who, maddened by an insensate hate, have drawn from the dark caverns of passion whatever elements could add horror and atrocity to their assassin war.

It has not been divulged what are the precise localities where the stone squadron is to fulfill its retributive mission. Charleston and Savannah harbors have been spontaneously pointed to as richly deserving its attention; but it is more likely that it is destined to block up some of the minor channels connected by the peculiar coast system of the South with the main water entrances to those cities. These "rat-holes," as they are graphically termed, it has been found impossible to blockade effectively, and it is through them that the *Nashville*, the *Theodora*, the *Bermuda* and shoals of lesser craft have gone out and in. This inefficiency of the blockade has grievously perturbed the soul of the just JEFF., and he threatens to send to Europe an ominous schedule of successful "runs." The stone squadron will block *that* game thoroughly, and, by leaving only the few chief channels to be guarded, will enable the Government to detail a good portion of the fleet for active operations of a different kind.

There is no evidence thus far that *vindictiveness* will be a characteristic of this war, on the part of the loyal States. We have left the monopoly of that quality to the other side. Never was there a war marked by such an utter absence of animosity on the part of those with whom justice rests. It may be in virtue of that very fact, for justice is calm. It may be, also, through a magnanimous pity with which the Northern mind is disposed to view those whom it looks upon as victims of a hideous delusion. Some have been disposed to blame this spirit as taking away from the unity and effectiveness of our action. This is no doubt so, though it will be a record full of splendor to go on the pages of history, that the most criminal of rebellions has been calmly put down by a people penetrated with the consciousness of right, and no outlet permitted to that saturnalia of horrors that has marked other civil wars.

The stone-laden fleet does not go on a mission of vengeance. It goes on a mission of justice.

WHAT MR. CALHOUN THOUGHT OF SUPPRESSING REBELLION.—In 1843, during the famous Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, Mr. CALHOUN, then a member of President TYLER'S Cabinet, took very decided ground against any attempt, on the part of any portion of our people, to redress real or fancied wrongs, or to change the institutions of the country, by force. Here is an extract from what he then wrote on the subject:

"The very complication of our system of Government—so many distinct, sovereign and independent States, each with its separate Government, *and all united under one*—is calculated to give a force to discussion and agitation never before known, and to cause a diffusion of political intelligence heretofore unknown in the history of the world, *if the Federal Government shall do its duty under the guarantees of the Constitution by promptly suppressing* PHYSICAL FORCE AS AN ELEMENT OF CHANGE, and keeping wide open the door for the full and free action of all the moral elements in its favor. No people ever had so fair a start. All that is lacking is, that we shall understand, in all its great and beautiful proportions, *the noble political structure* reared by the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, and to have the VIRTUE AND THE SENSE to preserve and protect it."

This was perfectly sound doctrine then, and it is equally sound now. It is always the duty of the National Government promptly to "*suppress physical force* as an element of change;" and the Administration is now doing its utmost to accomplish that object. President LINCOLN is acting upon the principle thus laid down by JOHN C. CALHOUN, and we trust he will succeed in putting it into execution.

A FRAUDULENT CARD.—Tammany Hall has published a small card for circulation giving certain figures to prove that in the late canvas for Judge of the Marine Court the Tammany candidate polled more votes than either the Mozarter or the straight Republican. They find it convenient to omit all mention of the fact that HIRAM KETCHUM was a candidate, and *divided* the Republican vote. The card asserts in large capitals that "figures do not lie." That is very true if they are left to tell their own story. But many people who use them *make* them like most effectually.

ODYDKE MEETING.—There is to be a mass meeting of the friends of Mr. ODYDKE this evening, at Cooper Institute, to ratify his nomination. A number of prominent and well-known gentleman are expected to address the meeting. There is a very strong feeling of enthusiasm in regard to the coming election, and the utmost confidence is felt on the part of Mr. ODYDKE'S friends that he will be elected.

THE MAYORALTY.—SAML. HOTALING, Esq., has declined the nomination for Mayor in favor of GEORGE ODYDKE. He does this because of the responsibility resting upon him to do nothing which shall in any way aid the reëlection of Mayor WOOD, whose sentiments, expressed in recent speeches, he considers in the highest degree disloyal and unsound.

JEFFERSON.—Rev. Dr. PIERSON will deliver the second of his eloquent lectures on the "Private Life of Thomas Jefferson," at Irving Hall, next Monday evening. These lectures are well worthy of attention.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Meeting of a Military Board at Quebec.

Effect on the Canadians of Mr. Seward's Dispatches.

The Frontiers of the Provinces to be Fortified.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

Mr. Secretary SEWARD'S letters to Lord LYONS and the Governors of the States, have not been without their effect upon the Canadian mind, followed up as they have been by the Mason and Slidell case. None of the Canadian newspapers attempt to justify the latter proceeding—even the Toronto *Globe* condemns it, which, more than any other journal, takes an American view of present events in the United States. But whether Capt. WILKES was right or wrong, is not the question now. I have to tell you that at a council of war, held here yesterday, (Sunday,) between Gen. Sir FENWICK W. WILLIAMS, of Kars, commander of the forces in Canada, (who came down from Montreal to attend it,) His Excellency, the Governor-General, Col. PAYNTER, commanding the Royal Artillery in Canada, and others, it was determined to prepare for emergencies by putting the frontier in a state of defence. There are rumors that it was resolved to call out ten thousand volunteers, but of that I have no authentic information. It may have been determined that, in case of war, that should be done.

Thus it appears that Great Britain and the States are actually drifting into war. Lift up your voice, Mr. Editor, to avert the calamity, if possible. Give counsel, that the difficulties which exist may be removed, if possible; and surely it is possible, without recourse to arms. Let not brothers—for such you and we really are—be arrayed in deadly fight against each other. For assuredly the calamities of the existing civil strife will be multiplied tenfold, if not only the land, but the sea, is made the field of conflict. The *Herald* has done much to fan into a flame the elements of discord that exist between England and the States. Let the TIMES administer the antidote, more powerful than the poison.

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.

Our Quebec correspondent, in the above letter informs us that the military authorities of Canada have concluded, in view of Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch on harbor defences, to fortify the frontiers of the Province. We presume that even a council of war, composed of such luminaries as Lord MONCK, Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS and Col. VAINTER, would not dream of attempting to fortify a frontier some three or four thousand miles in extent. Even the ten thousand volunteers that, our correspondent says, the Government propose to call out would be barely sufficient to man the walls of Quebec—a single point in the enormous line. It is very likely, however, that the sense of an imaginary danger has induced the military authorities of Canada to meet in consultation, in order that the Home Government may be convinced they are vigilant, and that Lord MONCK, the new Governor, is going to come up to Lord PALMERSTON'S expectations. They may have ordered that the fortresses of Canada shall be repaired and placed in a high state of efficiency; and everyone knows that putting a fortress in a proper state of defence has a highly belligerent sound. In this case it would be a *vox et præterea nihil*.

As far as we know there are only a couple of fortresses in the Province that are at present in a defensible condition. One is the Cape Diamond citadel of Quebec, with which every American traveler is familiar. It is without doubt the strongest fortress in America—the strongest, possibly, in the world, after those of Gibraltar and Cronstadt. The citadel is built on the highest point of Cape Diamond, at an elevation of 350 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, and on the river side the cliffs rise perpendicularly from the water. On all other sides the citadel is so fortified by glacis, walls, trenches, and other works of defence that a hostile approach is deemed impossible by the best British authorities on military science. The city is also walled entirely around, and is further protected by Martello towers, of which there are four encircling Quebec at equal distances from each other. The *citadel* of Quebec is always kept in a condition of perfect repair, but the outworks—that is the walls and works about the city—have been allowed of late to fall into ruin. In the event of war, the defence of the city would not be undertaken, as it would require fifteen or twenty thousand men to man the walls, and the defence of the citadel would answer all needful purposes. For this, a garrison of one thousand men, it is asserted, would be amply sufficient. There is always stored in the citadel of Quebec sufficient provisions to last its garrison for a siege of seven years. It also contains an immense quantity of war *material*, and to this quantity very unusual additions have been made during the present Summer. The old guns have been changed for rifled Armstrong cannon of the largest size, and everything that prudence and forethought could do has been done to place the citadel of Quebec in a thorough state of efficiency. As an illustration of the strength of this place it may be mentioned that in 1775, MONTGOMERY, the American General, succeeded in reaching it when the garrison was almost destitute of military force, and the whole strength of the Province only numbered 800 men. The siege was a signal failure. In the first assault, as in those renewed during subsequent years, the Americans were driven back and their General killed, while the British are said to have lost only one officer and seventeen men in killed and wounded. Another insurmountable obstacle to the investment of Quebec is the climate. For seven months of the year it would be impossible for a hostile army to find provisions or to encamp in the vicinity of Quebec. The thermometer falls as low as 40° below zero, and the inhabitants themselves have to lay in their provisions before the inclement season sets in.

The only other fortresses in Canada worthy of consideration, are those on Navy Point and Point Henry, which command the harbor of Kingston. Fort Henry is the principal work of defence. There are also several martello towers near it, and as a military post, Kingston is the strongest place in Canada, after Quebec. These forts, it must be remembered, have always been kept in serviceable condition, and if the resolution to which the military authorities of Canada have came, [I merely relate] to their inspection, the act is simply one which is performed with great regularity at least once a year. It is proper to add that on St. Helen's Island, opposite Montreal, a regiment of soldiers is usually stationed. Large quantities of ammunition are also stored there, and the island might be used to great advantage in the defence of Montreal, the principal city of the Canadas.

It will be observed that the British officers who have composed this military board, and who see such threatening symptoms in Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch, are not men of distinction. Lord MONCK, the new Governor of Canada, is an Irish peer who has never appeared before in public life, A friend of Lord PALMERSTON, he obtained the Government of Canada as a reward for his failure to obtain a seat in the House of Commons. Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS is a heroic soldier, who showed great courage and perseverance at the defence of Kars, but very little judgment, discretion or military genius. Colonel PAYNTER, the third officer mentioned by our correspondent, is accidentally commandant of the Quebec garrison, a position that the public sentiment of that city seems to think he is quite unfitted to fill. It is not therefore probable that the decisions of these high authorities, whatever they may mean, are sufficiently important to call for any action on the part of the Government of the United States.

It is not, however, to be denied that warlike preparations, on an usual scale, have been made in Canada by Great Britain during the present year. We have been told by British journals and ministerial prints, that these preparations were purely defensive, and the pretension was not without color of reason. If the addition to the troops in Canada is confined to the 3,500 men already sent there in August, we shall be content to believe that Great Britain means peace.

Public feeling in England—the sentiment of the great middle class—is opposed to anything like a hostile demonstration against the United States, and their voice of remonstrance and objection was so loud when the Government ordered the embarkation of another force of 3,500 for the Province, that the measure was abandoned. At present, there are scarcely 10,000 regular troops throughout the whole of Canada; the artillery force has been unusually small for some years past, and there is not now a sufficient number of artillerists in Quebec to man the guns of the citadel. An important addition to the artillery service was received last Summer in the shape of a battery of Armstrong guns; but it was sent to the upper Provinces. The militia of Canada is merely a paper militia. The Province might possibly be able to turn out 10,000 volunteers in an emergency—that is, 10,000 men who understood the mere routine of a soldier's duties; but we are not aware that a full regiment of Canadian militia has ever appeared on parade, or that any of the regiments are even nominally brigaded. Undoubtedly there is plenty of material in Canada to make soldiers; but we have learnt to our cost that the fabrication of the military machine takes time. Our Government will not be alarmed at the belligerent attitude of these military chiefs at Quebec. It is not likely that they will be permitted by their Government to take any step either hostile or offensive to the United States. Their resolution to put the frontiers of Canada in a state of defence is absurd on the face of it, and doubly so at this season, when all military operations and movements are necessarily arrested by the severity of the climate.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Interesting Correspondence Between the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, and the Secretary of State.

LETTER TO MR. SEWARD.

NEW-HAMPTON, ORANGE COUNTY, N. J., Nov. 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR: As directed by the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, I forward herewith, together with the accompanying minutes, a copy of the paper on the state of the country, adopted by that body during its recent session in Newark, N. J.

Respectfully, yours,
O. M. JOHNSON.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Extract from the Minutes of the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey.

The Rev. Messrs. James P. Wilson, D. D., William Adams, D. D., William W. Newell, D.D., and Hon. Wm. Pennington and Hon. Edward A. Lambert, Elders, were appointed a Committee to prepare a minute in relation to the present condition of the country.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The people of these United States, after the achievement of their independence, established a Government based on constitutional liberty, giving to all just and equal rights, and whereas a portion of the people of these United States have taken up arms against the lawful Government, seized upon its property, and are endeavoring to overthrow it, a Government in which are centered our dearest hopes and interests pertaining to civil liberty and the advancement of civilization throughout the world, and whereas the Presbyterian Church in these United States has ever shown herself, in all her history, the advocate of civil and religious freedom, that freedom, the defence of which drove our fathers from the Old World, and for the security of which, in this land, they prayed and fought and bled, ever lifting her voice and hands against anarchy and tyranny and oppression in every form, and believing that the present solemn crisis in our national affairs, calls upon us as patriots and Christians to lay upon the altar of our country our influence, our property and our lives; therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge to the Government our individual support and confidence, and will use all lawful means and efforts in our power to aid it in maintaining its authority, and in putting down this rebellion, in its very nature so utterly causeless and unjust.

Resolved, That we commend the President of the United States, his constitutional advisers, the American Congress, the Commander-in-Chief, and soldiers of the army and navy, to the God of our Fathers, humbly praying that he will impart to them wisdom and unity in council, and fidelity and courage in action; that the cause intrusted to their hands may be brought to a speedy and successful issue.

Resolved, That while we do not feel called upon to add anything to the repeated testimonies of our Church *on the subject of Slavery*, nor to offer any advice to the Government on the subject, still fully believing that it lies at the foundation of all our present national troubles, we recommend to all our people to pray more earnestly than ever for its removal, and that the time may speedily come when God, by his Providence, shall, in His own good time and way, bring it to an end, that nothing may be left of it but the painful record of its past existence.

Resolved, That we recommend to all our people to humble themselves and take a low place before God, in view of all our social and political sins, and each one remember and lament his own personal complicity with them all.

The Synod having listened with deep interest to some earnest and impressive remarks from Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON in support of the foregoing resolutions, also

Resolved, That the Synod respectfully request of Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON a copy of the remarks made by him, that they may be published in connection with the resolutions.

It was done.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing minute on the state of the country be forwarded to the Secretary of State. By order of the Synod.

O. M. JOHNSON, Stated Clerk.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1861.

To the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey:

REVEREND GENTLEMEN: The minute containing your resolutions on the condition of the country, which you directed to be sent to me, has been submitted to the President of the United States.

I am instructed to express to you his great satisfaction with those proceedings, which are distinguished equally by their patriotic sentiments and a purely Christian spirit. It is a just tribute to our system of Government that it has enabled the American people to enjoy unmolested more of the blessings of Divine Providence, which effect the material conditions of human society, than any other people ever enjoyed, together with a more absolute degree of religious liberty than before the institution of that great Government had ever been hoped for among men. The overthrow of the Government, therefore, might justly be regarded as a calamity not only to this nation, but a misfortune to mankind. The President is assured of the public virtue and of the public valor. But these are unavailing without the favor of God. The President thanks you for the invocations of that indispensable support, and he earnestly solicits the same invocations from all classes and conditions of men. Believing that those prayers will not be denied by the God of our fathers, he trusts and expects that the result of the most unhappy attempt at revolution will confirm and strengthen the Union of the Republic, and ultimately renew fraternal affections among its members so essential to the restoration of the public welfare and happiness. I am, very sincerely, your very humble servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION.

Credit Due to Gen. Dix—Cannon and a Thousand Stand of Arms Captured—Proclamation by Gen. Lockwood—Probable Annexation of Accomac and Northampton to Maryland, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

Gen. DIX is certainly entitled to great praise in planning the expedition to the Eastern shore of Virginia. Unlike many other blunders so common in this war, he has sent a force large enough to drive the rebels from every position they occupied; whereas, had he sent a smaller one, they might have remained to dispute his advance, and if not a repetition of Ball's Bluff, a dearly bought victory would have been the result. So far, no lives have been sacrificed on either side, and the Union people who had been taught or made to believe that if the Union troops were to come among them, it would be to steal their negroes and property, or burn their houses, are everywhere jubilant over their deliverance from a grievous tyranny.

Yesterday a brass howitzer, new, and of the latest pattern, was captured—making, in all, ten pieces, eight of which were new and valuable; also, one thousand stand of arms, secession flags, &c., besides disbanding and scattering the drafted militia, and restoring confidence to the Union inhabitants, is the result of this well-planned expedition.

Gen. LOCKWOOD has issued the following

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VA.

Whereas, under the proclamation of Major-Gen. DIX, the people of Accomac and Northampton counties, Va., having laid down their arms, are entitled to the protection of the Federal Government; and whereas, a serious inconvenience might arise from a suspension of the operations of the authorities and laws therein; and, whereas, the functionaries holding office in said counties were elected to the same previous to the ratification of the so-called "Ordinance of Secession," whereby this people put themselves in hostility to the Federal Government; and, whereas, the responsibilities and duties of said functionaries were sought to be changed by an oath of allegiance to a pretended Government, in rebellion against the Federal Government: Therefore, I HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, Brigadier-General Commanding in said Counties, do hereby, by virtue of authority vested in me, authorize the Judges, Magistrates, and other civil officers in the counties aforesaid, to continue in their several offices, and perform all and every function of the same, conformably to the Constitution of the United States, the law of Virginia, previous to the "Ordinance of Secession," except so far as modified or changed by any subsequent act of the Legislature sitting in Western Virginia, and the laws passed by said Legislature sitting in Western Virginia subsequent to said act; provided, always, that all such persons before exercising said functions appear before me and take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DRUMMONDTOWN, Nov. 23, 1861.

Aside from capturing the leaders in the organizations in those counties, Gen. LOCKWOOD'S work is done, and he is expected to return with his command in the course of a week. Several of the officers have already been taken, and are held as prisoners, and it is thought Col. SMITH, who had command of the disunion forces, will shortly be captured, as the shore is placed under strict surveillance, making it almost impossible for him to escape.

It is calculated that these two counties will now be made a part of Maryland, as, in a geographical point of view, they should be; the ports will be opened; trade and Post-office communications will be resumed; and the people, who have, for the past six months, been isolated from the rest of mankind, will be restored to prosperity and happiness.

The secession element in this city did not appear so jubilant—as has been their wont on hearing good news from Dixie—on receiving yesterday, by flag of truce from Norfolk, the report, emanating from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the combined attack on Pensacola Navy-yard and the Confederate batteries, by Fort Pickens and the Federal men-of-war *Niagara* and *Colorado*. It is said, after some hours' bombardment, our vessels were compelled to haul off, much damaged, and also that Fort Pickens was badly battered—of course the Navy-yard and Confederate batteries escaped uninjured. When the truth is known it will, probably, be as much to the contrary as was the "Total annihilation of Wilson's Zouaves" some weeks ago.

The rebels are fast coming to their senses, and prefer now to hear both sides to the question, and draw their own inferences, instead of placing too much confidence in the "long range" reports of the Richmond *Dispatch*, that have raised their hopes—to bitter disappointment so often.

A man named COLE, said to be an officer in the Confederate army, lately returned from the South, was arrested in this city on Sunday, on a charge of being engaged in the April riots. He will be held for examination. G.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.—A SURE cure for bleeding, blind and itching piles, scrofula, salt rheum, and diseases of the skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases or not, dealers are particularly requested to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

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A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, army, navy and traveling shirts, knit wool jackets, as also a complete variety of fine shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

M. A. Root will open his new and elegant Photographic and Daguerreotype Rooms, on 5th-av., Monday morning, the 2d inst. Entrance No. 179 5th-av. and No. 949 Broadway, near 23d-st. Citizens and strangers are invited to call.

MARRIED.

FERRIS—BALDWIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. James L. Schock, Dr. E. HOLMES FERRIS to Miss EMMA M., daughter of J. C. Baldwin, Esq., all of this City.

BERENER—GRAHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, Mr. DAVID BERENER to Miss KATE GRAHAM, both of this City.

HARDING—MAGEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, at the Church of the Redemption, in 14th-st., by Rev. R. G. Dickson, HENRY HARDING, of Hamilton, C. W., to REBECCA, daughter of the late Richard Magee, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

LUDLAM—COGER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Dr. Weston, G. C. LUDLAM to E. V. COGER.

GRIFFIN—LAMB.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. J. H. Brown, CHARLES R. GRIFFIN to ELISA, daughter of G. C. Lamb.

BURDICK—MCBRIDE.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. S. Mickels, Mr. SAMUEL C. BURDICK to Miss JULIET MATILDA MCBRIDE, youngest daughter of Abram McBride, Esq.

BIRD—SUMMERBELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Wm. H. Wines, EDMUND R. BIRD to MARY KATE SUMMERBELL, all of Tarrytown, N. Y.

BOUTON—BRUNDAGE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. A. C. Fields, EBENEZER BOUTON, of New-York City, to Mrs. CATHARINE BRUNDAGE, of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

HOPKINS—STOCKTON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, EDWARD M. HOPKINS to JULIA, daughter of Commodore R. F. Stockton.

DIED.

DOUGHTY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock P. M., after a short but severe illness, EMMA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of George S. and Mary Ann Doughty, aged 6 years and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her parents, 4th-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

ROMAINE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, at his residence, SAMUEL B. ROMAINE, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 A. M.

BURRAS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, WILLIAM A. BURRAS, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Diamond Lodge No. 140. I. O. of O. F., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Bedford st. M. E. Church, without further invitation.

HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, suddenly, GEORGE W. HAVEMEYER, of the firm of Havemeyer, Townsend & Co., of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 195 West 14th-st.

KISSAM.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, of pneumonia, RICHARD S. KISSAM, M. D., aged 53 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

FALLS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 28, MAIMIE H., only child of De Witt C. and Georgiana F. Falls, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock, from No. 7 West 24th-st., without further invitation.

COMPTON.—On Friday morning, Nov. 29, HARRIET L., wife of James L. Compton.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Brighton House, Perth Amboy, N. J.

SNEDIKER.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 28, BARZILLAI B. SNEDIKER, aged 23 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of Philip Scott, Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Moravian burial grounds, Staten Island, on Sabbath morning, at 9 o'clock.

SCHMIDT.—In Hoboken, on Friday morning, Nov. 29, after a short but severe illness, PHILIP W. SCHMIDT, aged 49 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of German Union Lodge No. 54, and Franklin Widow and Orphan Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 66 Washington-st., Hoboken, without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—In Tivoli, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, HENRY BERRIAN LIVINGSTON, Esq., aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at Hyde-park, on the arrival of the 7 A. M. train from New-York, (about 10 o'clock,) which will stop at the station that day.

VAN DYKE.—In Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, of inflammation of the lungs, CATHARINE VAN DYKE, wife of Henry Van Dyke, Sr., aged 69 years, months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of her husband, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The steamboat *Highland Light* will leave the foot of Robinson-st. at 2 o'clock, and the *Nacushon* at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

She was a devoted wife and mother, a woman of unbounded generosity, loved and respected by all who knew her, being an exemplary Christian and a member of the M. E. Church upwards of 50 years.

"None knew her but love her,
None named her but to praise."

DOWNES.—In Westport, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 25, ESTHER, wife of L. T. Downes, aged 72 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 619.—Nov. 29, 1861.
9, 26, 46, 5, 70, 39, 10, 76, 54, 17, 29, 27, 78.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 620.—Nov. 29, 1861.
7, 1, 28, 11, 58, 13, 10, 42, 20, 25, 75, 52.

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I.
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A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS.
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III.
OUR COUNTRY AND THE CHURCH.
By Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D. 1 vol. 12mo. 37½ cents. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL. Major RICHARD BUTT.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C.; the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply. The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

"GOVERNMENT DISPATCH,"
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE.
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Washington office, No. 548 Pennsylvania-av.
A. D. HOPE, of Hope Express Co., Sup't.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.

Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

BAND LEADER WANTED FOR A REGIMENTAL Band, to go to the seat of war. To one competent, a liberal arrangement will be made. Address BAND LEADER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BAND WANTED—FOR A REGIMENT NOW IN Washington. Any organized Band wishing to engage for the war, at a fair rate, can address MUSIC, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

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New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

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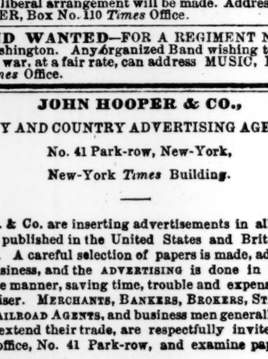
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.

WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL HURTFUL SUBSTANCES.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish to the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, this very superior bread, in quantities as desired. This bread, which has become so deservedly popular both in England and this country, is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists for its palatableness, purity and wholesomeness. No impure substance is mingled with it, being composed purely of superfine flour, water and a little common salt. No hand touches the dough or ingredients till baked and ready for delivery.

JAMES A. REQUA,
exclusive manufacturer for the district in New-York below 14th-st. Manufactory, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th st.

DUNCOMBE & CO.,
exclusive manufacturers for the district in New-York between 14th and 34th sts. Manufactory, No. 111 East 14th st., corner of 3d-av.

REQUA & PLUMB,
exclusive manufacturers for Brooklyn and Kings County: Manufactory, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
ARMY AND SUTLERS' EXPRESS,
For Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, and all other points where troops are stationed, leaves office No. 59 Broadway at 12:30 A. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Packages for soldiers taken for half-price. Donation blankets for the army, when directed to a United States Quartermaster, will be carried free.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

A GRAND RALLY FOR THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF THE CITY!

A MASS MEETING of citizens of all parties opposed to Municipal misrule and official corruption, will be held at COOPER INSTITUTE, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nomination of

GEORGE OPDYKE,

the People's, Taxpayers', Republican and Union candidate for Mayor.

The following named gentlemen have been invited, and will be expected to address the meeting:

Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, Hon. D. DUDLEY FIELD, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Hon. JOHN MCKEON, Hon. WM. CURTIS NOYES, HIRAM KETCHUM, WM. E. DODGE, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, JAMES A. BRIGGS, WALDO HUTCHINGS, S. L. WOODFORD, HENRY B. STANTON.

RUSSELL SMITH,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
E. C. COWDIN,
Chairman Executive Committee.
SOL. L. HULL,
Chairman General Committee.
JOHN H. WHITE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

UNION, TAXPAYERS, and REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—We, the undersigned, residents in the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, believing it to be our imperative duty to exert all the influence in our power to insure the return of such men to the Common Council, *as are known to us for their respectability and integrity*, do cordially indorse the nomination of JOHN D. OTTIWELL for Alderman, and cheerfully recommend him to the consideration of the TAXPAYERS and others, who are desirous of coöperating with us in our endeavors to attain the object above mentioned; and from our personal knowledge of his character we feel justified in representing that he is in every way qualified to represent the constituency in which he resides.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, HENRY J. SCUDDER, EDWARD P. COWLES, JOHN S. COOKS, FRANCIS M. BABCOCK, DAVID S. DODGE, M. D. SAMUEL H. ST. JOHN, JAMES M. CROSS, PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER, PAUL AIMEND, JACOB L. SEIXAS, JAMES H. ADAMS, S. DAVIDSON, T. H. FLETCHER, DUDLEY PERSSE, AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, ELIOT C. COWDIN, JOS. DELARANTE, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, S. J. MACY, GEO. F. WOODWARD, M. D. SAMUEL R. MABBATT, WM. W. NORTHROP, JOB L. BLACK, B. G. AIMEND, LEONARD GATES, JOHN BLACKETT, ROBERT PARKHILL, PETER MCFADDEN, M. DAVIDSON, EMIL KERCHNER, GEO. H. METCALFE, and 300 others.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL TICKET.

At the last Charter Election the Republican vote was divided as follows:

CANDIDATES OF THE SINCLAIR ASSOCIATION. For Councilman.
Daniel Townsend.....1,069
For Constable.
Joseph Stiner.....941

CANDIDATES OF THE TUCKER ASSOCIATION. For Councilman.
Daniel E. Gavet.....862
For School Trustee.
Daniel E. Smith.....715
For Constable.
John Y. Baker.....625

Showing an average majority of 278 votes in favor of the SINCLAIR ASSOCIATION. For School Commissioner John Quackenbush received the entire Republican vote, Mr. Sinclair having withdrawn in his favor; but he was nevertheless defeated. The above statement makes it clear that voters who wish to defeat the Democratic candidates should vote the following ticket:

For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATTHEW MCDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
CHARLES NETTLETON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

EIGHTEENTH WARD OPDYKE CLUB.

A GRAND RALLY FOR THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF THE CITY.

A meeting of the citizens of the XVIIIth Ward, of all parties opposed to municipal misrule and official corruption, will be held at Kirchner's Hotel, No. 211 3d-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7 o'clock. The club will then form a procession, and proceed in a body to attend the General Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute. A band of music has been engaged for the occasion.

N. B.—In consequence of the ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute, the Ward ratification meeting has been postponed.

JOHN A. FOSTER, President,
WM. ATKINSON, Vice-President,
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
WM. T. BLACK, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS,
XXTH WARD.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATHEW MCDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
C. W. GARDNER, President,
THOMAS CROWTHER, Secretary,
People's Union Association.
ERASMUS STERLING, Chairman, } Nominating
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary, } Convention.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN
SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner,
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR.
For Inspector,
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For Trustees,
HENRY PANTON,
WILLIAM OOTHOUT.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS
REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.
For School Commissioner—JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For School Inspector—JOHN MCKECHNIE.
For School Trustees—GABRIEL VAN COTT, DR. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
DAVID MCADAM, Sec. ROBT. TAYLOR, Chairman.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
President Twentieth Ward Republican Association.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
EPPES P. ELLERY, HENRY HEWLETT, } Secretaries.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
VIIIth AND IXth WARDS.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
For Police Justice,
JOHN J. SHAW.
EDWARD R. PHELPS, Chairman.
JOHN E. AYRES, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice, Third Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards,
GEORGE B. DEANE.
A. B. PURDY, Sec'y. WM. TUCKER, Chairman.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN
AND UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY.

AT A MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION Convention for the Third Police Judicial District, Eighth and Ninth Wards, held at Ashland House, Groves., on Friday evening, Nov. 29, Dr. Price, of the Ninth Ward, (in the absence of Wm. Tucker, Esq.,) in the Chair, H. B. Purdy and Henry David, Secretaries, the following letter of declination from Geo. B. Deane, Esq., having been read and accepted, on motion, JAS. M. MURRAY, Esq., was unanimously nominated for the position of Magistrate for the Third Judicial District.

E. V. PRICE, Chairman.
H. B. PURDY, HENRY DAVID, } Secretaries.

No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

Wm. Tucker, Esq., Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR: I have received notice of my nomination by the "People's Union Organization" of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, for Police Magistrate for the Third Judicial District, for which mark of confidence I feel truly grateful. Upon reflection and a review of the canvass for that and other offices to be filled at the approaching election, I am induced to believe that my running for the office to which your Convention so kindly nominated me, may, in view of the numerous candidates now before the people of the Third Judicial District, result in the election of some one of them, who, in my judgment, would reflect but little satisfaction to law and order citizens.

Feeling thus, and believing that the support of the People's Union organization might be so given as to aid in the election of some one of the candidates by whom the duties of the office might and would be discharged creditably for all concerned, I would most respectfully decline the nomination so kindly extended to me.

With assurance of my high respect for yourself and the gentlemen composing the Convention, I remain, your fellow-citizen, GEO B. DEAN.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Association, held on Friday evening, Nov. 29, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas there is an organization in the Ward that has put forward the name of Samuel B. Ruggles for Alderman, for the ulterior purpose of defeating the regular candidate of the Republican Party, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, therefore be it

Resolved, That as true Republicans we call on every friend of Municipal reform and the election of honest men to office, to discountenance these disorganizers in their fell purpose of endeavoring to defeat the regular candidate of the party, and thereby insure the election of a Democrat. JOB L. BLACK, Chairman.
JESSE FONDA, Secretary.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—IXTH, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards—Regular Democratic Republican nominations for Councilmen: Alexander L. Shaw, James O'Neill, Arthur Ahmuty, James Farely, Joseph Smyth. JOHN RICHARDSON, Ch'n.
WM. C. O'BRIEN, Sec'y.

HON. CONRAD SWACKHAMER WILL address the great Union meeting at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, in favor of C. GODFREY GUNTHER for Mayor.

POLITICAL.

TAXPAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
GEORGE GAISWOLD, WM. B. WIDGEWOOD, WM. D. WADDINGTON, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
WM. TUCKER, Chairman.
ROBERT BEATTY, Secretary.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
HUGO WESSENDONCK, Chairman.
GEORGE MANCHOT, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
D. R. JAQUES, Chairman.
H. H. HURLAT, E. E. ELLERY, } Secretaries.

OUR UNION IS PERFECT—OUR SUCCESS CERTAIN!

CITIZENS' UNION MEETING!

A Grand Mass Meeting of Citizens, irrespective of Party, to indorse
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
AS
THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR,
Will be held at
IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30

LAW REPORTS.

Vessels in Foreign Ports—Authority of Captains to Sell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

James Chambers et al. vs. *Frederick Grantzon.*—This action is brought to recover possession of the schooner *Elizabeth*, alleged to be wrongfully detained from the plaintiffs by the defendant, and $10,000 damages for such detention.

It appears that the plaintiffs fitted the schooner out for a voyage to the Coast of Africa. After she had sailed she encountered severe weather, and while on the Coast of Africa the captain sold her to the defendant, or the representative of the defendant, who fitted her up, changed her name to *Emily*, and returned her to this port. This suit was then commenced, by the plaintiffs, to recover the vessel, on the ground that the sale by the master was void, because unauthorized by the circumstances of the case.

This is the second trial of the action. At the former trial the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs; and assessed the damages at $7,200. The jury now rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Tracy, Powers & Tallmadge for plaintiffs; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for defendant.

The King of Sardinia—Appearances are Sometimes Deceitful.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Leonard.

James R. McDonald vs. *Spencer Q. Stokes et al.*—This action was brought to recover the amount of a draft. The defendants set up a counter claim for $6,000, the value of four stallions, alleging that the plaintiff had converted them to his own use. It appears that one of the horses was presented to a certain Miss Ella Zoyara, a circus rider, by the King of Sardinia. The original letter of presentation was in Court, and in it the horse is described as dapple gray, 9 years old, 15 hands high, and used as a saddle horse. The King presented it "to the illustrious lady Zoyara as a tribute to her great equestrian skill and to her virtue as a lady."

Mr. Q. L. Stokes testified that he was a circus manager; that Ella Zoyara was a boy whom he had picked up in Europe and dressed in girl's clothing; and that he or she had been presented with the horse named. Miss Ella has since eloped with another Miss, (we suppose a genuine,) to whom he was married a few days since.

The Court dismissed the counter claim, on the ground that it could not be set up in the action.

Judge Dean for plaintiff; Henry Bennet for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

INGRAHAM J.—*Sarah A. Dusenberry* vs. *James W. Dusenberry.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Caroline Watson vs. *Wm. Watson.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Plaintiff to have care and custody of children.

The Case of Henry Laurens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The case of this gentleman may become a prominent point in the discussion of the absorbing question of international law which must arise between this country and England. Considerable controversy has already been excited as to the facts connected with the capture of Mr. LAURENS. Some papers state that he was arrested on board a neutral vessel in transit between neutral ports; others assert that he was seized in a Dutch vessel running from an American port to Holland. If this case is to be relied upon, it is of the highest importance that the true circumstances attending the arrest should be clearly ascertained.

The Memoirs of the late ELKANAH WATSON—*Men and Times of the Revolution*—we think throws conclusive light on the subject. He happens to have been on terms of intimate personal friendship with Mr. LAURENS. On page 160, 2d ed., he alludes to an arrangement for their making the tour of Europe in company. Mr. WATSON states, on page 199, that he was in Mr. LAURENS' apartment in London, when the latter opened the packet communicating the intelligence of the death of his distinguished son.

With such intimate relations subsisting between them, it is scarcely possible that the actual circumstances of so prominent an event as his capture should not have been imparted to Mr. WATSON by Mr. LAURENS.

Mr. WATSON states (page 89) that he took his passage for Europe in the packet *Mercury*. "*This vessel had been built at Plymouth for the Government*; was constructed for rapid sailing, being only seventy tons burden, *and was expressly to carry dispatches to Europe.*" To this passage the following note is attached, but he does not, however, say that he received the facts stated from Mr. LAURENS: "The following year, HENRY LAURENS, President of Congress, was going out in the *Mercury* as secret emissary to Holland, when he was captured by a British frigate. Mr. LAURENS threw his dispatches overboard. The act was seen, however, by an intrepid British sailor, who sprang into the sea from the frigate, and secured the papers. All our affairs with Holland were thus developed, and in consequence England had declared war."

Were it certain that the statement had been made by Mr. LAURENS to Mr. WATSON, it would, of course, be decisive of the controversy. The fact that the rebel emissary should have sailed in a vessel of the description of the *Mercury* is very probable, and the only doubt on the subject is whether this note was attached to the Memoirs by the author upon other authority than that of Mr. LAURENS himself. H.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Saxonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

PERSONAL.

THE INDIVIDUAL, WHO WAS WANTED from Bridgeport is in the City, waiting anxiously for the person who wished to see him.

R. C. H—I WAS UNABLE TO MEET YOU Wednesday evening; will call Sunday, at 8 o'clock. O. B.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (47,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to C. B. M., Station D, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted satisfactory. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 30 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, 5,000 COTTON BATS—a first-rate article, in pound bats, full weight; all burlaps.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Court and Smith-sts., South Brooklyn. Rev. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, of New-York, will preach in this church next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Cause and Cure of Infidelity*. Rev. JOSEPH HAYWARD, (the popular revival preacher,) in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. At 3 o'clock, (by urgent request,) a continuation of the Camp-meeting Love-feast, held last Sabbath. Seats free. Friends, and the public in general, are cordially invited.

GENERAL MEETING IN BROOKLYN.—Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment of Zouaves, of Cape Hatteras; Rev. Mr. CROCKER, Chaplain of the 1ra Harris Cavalry, and several other clergymen, will address the General Meeting, under the direction of the American and Foreign Bible Society, in behalf of Scriptures for the army and navy, in the Hudson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Rev. R. LOWRIE, Pastor, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken, and all are invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park.—Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The evening discourse will be the first of a course of sermons *On the Immortality of the Soul*. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.; Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach and hold an ordination in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the evening. Seats free.

"IT IS NOT THE VOICE OF THEM THAT shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome, but the voice of them that sing do I hear!"—Ex. xxxii. 18. By request, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will repeat his sermon from the above text, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FRASER. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. P. WEAVER. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. J. H. HOBART, D. D., of Trinity Chapel, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next, at St. Peter's Church (20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.) Services to commence at 7½. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. M. FRENCH will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING; Love Feast on FRIDAY MORNING. Seats free. Strangers are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON AND REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, the former in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and the latter in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor, Rev. N. HESTON, and Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening. Sunday school meeting every Thursday evening.

IS IT TRUE?—IS THE DISPENSATION OF Judgment opened—the Gospel dispensation closed—and God's Church now to be gathered to Mount Zion? Is the Lord Jesus speedily coming, and has Elias come? It is true. That messenger will preach at 3 P. M. SUNDAY, at No. 163 Bowery.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE "BIBLE Examiner," will preach, on SUNDAY, at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

REV. DR. ELLIS, OF BROOKLYN, WILL deliver a discourse before the Sabbath School Teachers' Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the Church corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock. All friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to be present.

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY ON MODERN CIVILIZATION—The fifth lecture on *The World's Progress*, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Services also at 10½ A. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, (morning and evening,) commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Sacrament will be administered in connection with the morning service.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 11th-st. and 2d-av. Rev. C. T. FLANDERS will deliver, TO-MORROW EVENING, 7½ o'clock, the first of a series of sermons on the *Problems of Evil: or, all its Respects and Relations*. The public freely invited.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY—BROOKlyn Chapel, Clinton, corner Congress-st. Services in the Church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Dec. 1, at the usual hours. Preaching in the Morning by Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York. Vesper service in the Evening as usual.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE SECond discourse on the question for God and the country. *What is to be done with the Slaves?* will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, at 7½ o'clock

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL LECture on *The World, the Flesh, and the Devil*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Assistant in St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT SQUARE.—Rev. Dr. GREGG, Minister of Woburn Chapel, London, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. C. W. BIDDLE, OF NEWARK, N. J., will preach in the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and afternoon, at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADIson-av. and 28th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church, on SUNDAY NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY will preach.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Prof. MATHEW will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Evening text—*When the vilest men are exalted, &c.*—an election sermon.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY M. MIEL TOMORROW and every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock, in the hall East corner of Broadway and 23d-st., entrance on Broadway.

REV. FREDERICK G. CLARK MAY BE expected to preach in the Mission Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., TO-MORROW EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK AT Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 1, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening—*History of Slavery as a National Question.*

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN Cooper Institute, (Room No. 20,) on SUNDAY, Dec. 1, at 2½ and 7 P. M. Subject for afternoon: *Practical Religion.* For evening: *The Locality of Heaven.*

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $26 and upwards. Also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

TEACHERS.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A situation as nursery governess, by a young person fully capable of teaching the elementary branches of an English education; references given. Address Miss E. W., Newark Post-office, for one week.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess by a young lady, who has taught English, French and music in schools and families; also needlework. Terms moderate. Apply for a week at No. 22 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER FOR CONversation, a practical arithmetician, for a few scholars. Apply, between 4 and 5 P. M., at No. 72 West 20th-st.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT for many years, wishes a situation in a family to teach English, music and French; salary no object; country preferred. Address TEACHER, 153 Charles-st., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stable, 13th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, IN A house having all the modern improvements, and instruction (if desired) in several useful and desirable branches of study, under thoroughly competent professors, (guests of the house); locality, good; terms very moderate. For a card, giving full particulars, address A, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, no children or servants, wish board, with private table, until about May 1. Location from 23d to 34th sts., and between or on Madison or 5th avs. A decided preference given to a private family, or where there are very few boarders. Address, with terms, location, &c., to JAMES HAMILTON, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-st., a very beautiful suite of rooms on first floor, with or without private table; also, two or three rooms in other parts of the house, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; first-class table and board; house delightfully situated between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, ADJOINING, AND A small bedroom, wanted, for a man, wife, two young children and nurse, with board, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating location, size of rooms, and price, which must be moderate, A. E., Box No. 3,742, Post-office.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms, with first-class board, (French style,) in a German family residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant rooms, and all the comforts of home with a private family residing in their own premises. Dinner at 5 P. M. Rooms furnished. Apply at No. 104 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, in a good neighborhood and small private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 16 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

APARTMENTS WANTED—WITH PLENTY of closet room, gas and fire, and all the modern improvements, for a family of a gentleman, wife and two children, in a private family, with plain board, but plenty of it, not to exceed $60 per month, and not above 34th-st, or up town. Bonds if required. Address NOTARY PUBLIC, Passport Office, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building, Room No. 3, first floor.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIVATE house, near Wall-st. Ferry, furnished or not, single or in suite, front and back rooms connecting, with plenty of closets, and every modern improvement, to let, with board, to a responsible party. Apply at No. 240 Hicks-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a furnished room with breakfast and fire, in a small quiet family with few or no other boarders. Can give the best of references. Terms must be moderate, and must be stated in the answer. Address LEANDER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE WINTER, BY A gentleman, his wife and daughter, in a handsome furnished private house, where there are no other boarders; location between 10th and 24th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address B, Box No. 156 *Times* Office. Pious family preferred.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on the first or second floor, in a small family, with or without partial board; the house contains the modern improvements. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, three children and nurse, good accommodations in a quiet private family up town; would prefer private table; terms must be moderate for regular payment. Address, stating locality, O., Box No. 256 N. Y. Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, in a respectable English boarding-house, not above Union-square or below 4th-st., and not far from Broadway. Address C. H., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, or suite of rooms, furnished, to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, in a small private family, at No. 177 Lexington-av., near corner of 32d-st. All the modern improvements.

NO. 113 EAST BROADWAY.—TO LET, WITH board, the whole of the second floor, consisting of two large and desirable rooms, connected, and a large bedroom. Bath on the same floor. Also, the front basement, suitable for a physician's office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, can be accommodated with superior board for the Winter, in a private family; location central and most desirable; best references given and required. Address S., Box No. 2,711 New-York Post-office.

A FINE LARGE ROOM, EITHER FURnished or unfurnished. Also, a room suitable for a single gentleman. Good board and the comforts of a home. Location desirable, and terms moderate. No. 3 Albion-place, No. 410 4th-st.

46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A French family have a handsomely furnished entire floor to let, together or separate, with or without board; house, first-class; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A well-furnished room, with good, partial board, by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, T., Box No. 1,423, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room, without board, in the house of a private family, in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address W. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TWO ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with board, can be had for the Winter at Mrs. LUDLOW'S, No. 260 Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Best references given and required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST-CLASS private house, No. 230 West 32d-st., a large front room on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, in exchange for piano and singing lessons; best reference given and required. Address, for three days, E. P., Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms on moderate terms. Apply at 75 Amity-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

INSTRUCTION.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, Complete and beautiful edition, Printed in colors, For sale at MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS FOR PRACTICE IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, Irving Buildings, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars with terms on application

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY, A YOUNG widow, accustomed to good society, desires to obtain an engagement in a small family, living in the country, to instruct two or three pupils in the ordinary English branches and belles-lettres. Particular attention will be given to letter-writing, reading, and the art of conversation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address L. L. B. Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO has had experience in teaching, desires a reengagement in a school or family; she is an excellent mathematician, and is fully qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and also in French, Spanish and drawing. Terms moderate; no objections to leaving the City; best of references given and required. Address D. H. I., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 986 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PREPOSsessing manners, who is a good pianist and capable teacher of the piano, wishes to obtain board in a private family where his instruction will be received as remuneration. Satisfactory references given. Direct Box No. 893 Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$240 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—A FRENCH and English family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st. The second term will begin Nov. 27. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 396 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
A splendid assortment of all the desirable styles and materials, at my usual moderate prices.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.,
exactly opposite Mercer.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices. Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS, stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. English Hosiery and Alexandre's Gloves.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $6, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 781 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

MUSICAL.

M. THEOPHILE LA GRANGE,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AND FRENCH,
TEACHER OF THE PIANO AND SINGING.
Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Terms moderate. Address, by note, to No. 138 East Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed. Cash or purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AS ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS organist, in a Protestant Church. Address G. N., Union-square Post-office.

MADAME M. JOHNSON GRAVER HAS resumed her instruction on the Piano. Address No. 122 Madison-av.

TO LET.

CHEAPEST RENT OF THE DAY.—A COMmodious two-story and basement house, 9 rooms, good neighborhood, Hudson-avenue, South Bergen, near horse railroad; rent, $10 per month, or less, if necessary, to desirable and responsible parties. Apply to Dr. R. H. WESTERVELT, corner of Exchange-place and Williamst., Merchants' Exchange Building, from 1 to 5 P. M., or No. 816 Broadway, from 9 to 11.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASE ment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The property corner Clinton-place and Mercer-st., recently vacated by Public School, 50x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 121 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of L. A. CURTIS, No. 113 West 36th-st., or No. 15 Park-place.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS to let in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only. The house is four stories, 25 by 60 feet deep, modern and well furnished. Location among the very best. Furniture nearly new. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FRAME DWELLing house on Central Park, at 86th-st., near 5th-av., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.) For terms, &c., apply at the Property Clerk's office, on 5th-av., opposite 65th-st.

FOR SALE OR A TRADE—A DOUBLE COTtage house, comfortable and complete, in the centre of about five lots of ground, well shaded with large trees, in one of the pleasantest streets in Brooklyn; worth $17,000; mortgaged for $8,000. Address W. O., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-office.

WISCONSIN OR MINNESOTA IMPROVED farm wanted in exchange for an elegant country seat, with 100 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The buildings are first-class and extensive, and plenty of fruit.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A FARM—IN NORTH Jersey, Rockland or Westchester Counties, a house and two lots on the 10th-av., near 160th-st., Carmansville. For particulars address FARMER, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND Lot No. 226 Hudson-st., between Canal and Broome-sts. Lot 22.11x70 feet; house, 22.11x40 feet, three stories, brick, with slate roof. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 370 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861. }
SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 30 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the state.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861. }
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, NOV. 22, 1861.—NOTICE.—The holders of the $262,000 of first mortgage bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of February next, who may desire their extension, are requested to present them for that purpose, at the office of Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, prior to the 15th day of December next.
Holders of any of the remaining issue of first mortgage bonds can have the same extended at the same place until further notice. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861. }
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORT. GAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 46 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 23, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861. }
TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be delivered on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861. }
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation daily, from 9 A. M. and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMERI BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 200 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habits, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—QUACKERY SUPERSEDED AND NO HUMBUG.—Restoration is at hand; one trial only solicited to prove the efficiency of the system adopted, by which thousands have been cured, by timely application, of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Spasms, Ticdoloreux, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and Secret Disorders arising from excess or disappointment in marriage. A prescription will be forwarded to meet the exigencies of the times for $1 only, written in the English language, which can be made up by any chemist. Full particulars as to symptoms must be addressed to Dr. EMIL CASTOR, Postoffice, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send, or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. SWEET'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisoned taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

80 PER CENT. ECONOMY—NO MORE OLD CLOTHES.—Dyeing and scouring of pants, coats, vests, dresses, cloaks, mantillas, curtains, &c., &c., and of all woolen, silk, cotton and velvet goods, by the new chemical process, patented No. 19,033 at Washington, by Prof. N. MARYAINE, of Paris. The goods confided to the Empire City Dyeing Establishment are executed in the most superior style. The colors are rich and solid. The scouring is done without odor and finished the same as in Paris. Goods delivered at the shortest possible notice. Empire City Steam Dyers and Scourers, No. 708 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,139 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 6th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, out to out, (including foot-board,) 3¼ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¼ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅝-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 8 feet 11½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 5 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x⅝ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8½ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3¼x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2⅜ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2½ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1⅜ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1⅝ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¾x10 inches, spokes 1¼x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ¾ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¾ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x⅝ inch.

Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2¼ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to ¾ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to fasten lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.

feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4¼ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather welting, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattrass springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross piece on top, on each side, and one in middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ½-inch x¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon, 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in from the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work and materials will from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, }
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861. }
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is for the rich that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

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Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
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Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S FINAL SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, de. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etagere, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PARLOR PLATE SAFE,
By EDW. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant parlor silver and jewelry safe, made by Davidson, of Albany, is finished as a buffet, with marble-top; to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, a his salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant marble bed billiard table with all appurtenances, made by Griffith for a private gentleman; has been but little used; to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
OIL PAINTINGS AND FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of Oil Paintings, among which will be found the works of A. Grony, Bonfield, J. C. Thom, Dupree, Wiegall, Orphie, Hansman, De la Porte, E. F. Beaulieu, Flonan, Van Hoesseugh, and other artists of equal merit.

Also, immediately after the above, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, divans, gilt-frame pier and oval mirrors, lace window curtains, Hair mattresses, oak extension tables, hall do., enamelled marble-top cottage suites, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, &c., together with a general assortment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Timothy-place, 52d-st., near 8th-av. Genteel household furniture, the property of a family leaving the City, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, toilet rugs, carved rosewood suite covered in green velvet, and was made to order by Hutchings, lace window curtains and cornices, gilt frame pier glass, mirrors, marble top pier base, gilt frame oil paintings and engravings, rosewood marble top centre tables, rosewood work table, ormolu and marble clock, elegant Parian figures, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by James Thompson, beautiful tone, piano cover and stool, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, pier tables, Brussels stair carpet, oil cloths, silver plated stair rods, black walnut marble top hall stand, mahogany chairs, covered in h

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race

Sailing of a Large Steamer for the Rebel States Loaded with War Munitions.

Arrival at Southampton of the Pirate Steamer Nashville.

Destruction of a New-York Ship at Sea by the Pirates of the Nashville.

The Strength of the Expedition Against Mexico.

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs and Provisions Quiet.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Nov. 29.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Wednesday, 20th, and Queenstown 21st, passed this point at 5:30 this evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the usual dispatch obtained.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 18th, and sailed again for Hamburg.

It is reported that a large steamer had left London with a full cargo of munitions of war for the rebel States.

The pirate steamer *Nashville* arrived at Southampton on the 21st. On the 19th inst., she fell in with and boarded the American ship *Harvey Birch*, bound from Havre to New-York, in ballast. The pirates took off Capt. NELSON and his crew, then set fire to the ship, and burned her to the water's edge.

The *Nashville* landed Capt. NELSON and the crew at Southampton, and remained there herself, with the rebel flag flying.

Capt. NELSON says that Commander PEGRAM, of the *Nashville*, denies being a privateer, and yet he says that he has a commission as a war-steamer.

Thirty guineas had been demanded for insurance on the *North Briton*.

The supposed privateer which had been seen in the Mediterranean, proves to have been a lawful New-York merchantman, and had arrived at Constantinople.

Mr. RUSSELL, in his last letter to the London *Times*' asserts that the President and Cabinet were not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration, and were probably considering the proposition of accepting or asking for the intervention of the great European potentates.

It is reported that several European steamers have been insured in London, for a run from England to New-Orleans and back, at twenty guineas.

It was reported that a considerable reduction would be made in the military estimates in the number of troops of France. It was also asserted by the Paris *Constitutionnel* that Count PERSIGNY had submitted to NAPOLEON a project for the disarmament of the French portion.

The Mexican expedition comprises fifteen vessels, three hundred and thirty guns, five thousand sailors and three thousand troops.

The French Senate would be convened on the 2d of December.

The belief in the necessity for a French loan continued, the financial wants of the Government being urgent.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes advanced to seventy francs.

The Emperor NAPOLEON will visit Queen VICTORIA during the great exhibition next year.

It is asserted that the project of the Italian Confederacy is by no means abandoned.

A modification of the Italian Ministry is rumored, but nothing had been accomplished.

Austria had quietly got together quite a powerful squadron in the Adriatic—fifty vessels in all.

The Madrid *Espana* says that a project was discussed of forming in America a colony of all Republics of Spanish origin, with Spain at the head of it.

The address of the Coutes in response to the Queen's speech had been read. It approves of all the points of the speech.

The administration of the archbishopric of Warsaw, was arrested by an order from St. Petersburgh.

The Calcutta and China mail had reached Alexandria, and would be due in London on the 27th.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The *Nashville*, flying the rebel flag, has arrived at Southampton. She landed Capt. NELSON and crew, 29 in number, of the American ship *Harvey Birch*. Capt. NELSON reports that he left Havre on the 19th, bound for New-York in ballast; on the 19th, was brought to by the *Nashville*, Commander PEAGRAM, late of the United States navy. The *Harvey Reich* was boarded immediately by the officers and crew of the *Nashville*, who at once ordered the Captain and crew on board the steamer, allowing them to take a few of their effects and fresh provisions. Capt. PEAGRAM then ordered the *Harvey Birch* to be fired, and laid alongside till she burnt to the water's edge. Capt. NELSON immediately placed himself in communication with Capt. BRISTOW, United States Consul at Southampton.

The *Nashville* is still lying in the river flying the rebel flag. Capt. NELSON says that Commander PEAGRAM states that he has no commission from the Southern Government as a war steamer, yet declares it is not a privateer.

No Southern Commissioners arrived by the *Nashville*.

The whole crew of the *Harvey Birch*, except the Captain, were placed in irons till the arrival in Southampton. Exhortations were made to induce the Captain and crew to take the oath to the Confederate Government.

Capt. PEGRAM communicated with Mr. YANCEY.

The *Nashville* will refit at Southampton.

In the Italian Parliament, RICASOLI announced that he had elaborated upon a plan of reconciliation of the State and Church, which requested NAPOLEON to become mediator; but, owing to little conciliatory disposition, the mediation was without result.

The project contained even articles guaranteeing independence, inviolability, certain revenue, and ecclesiastical rights to the Pope's Cardinals.

The *Independence Belge* says Miramon had left Madrid for Mexico.

Commercial News by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for two days, (Monday and Tuesday,) were 13,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was dull, but quotations remained unchanged.

The advices from Manchester were more favorable, the market for yarns and goods being firm, with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market was generally quiet and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: FLOUR firm and quiet at 28s.@31s. 6d. WHEAT quiet, but firm; red Western and Southern, 10s.@12s. 8d.; white 12s.@13s. 6d. CORN steady; mixed, 32s.@32s. 6d.; white, 34s.@36s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet. Various circulars report; BEEF steady. PORK dull. BACON firm. LARD downward, with light transactions. TALLOW steady; quoted at 50s.@51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; Pots 35s.; Pearls 33s. 6d. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE steady. RESIN nominal; common is quoted at 14s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 73s. LINSEED OIL firm at 36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm and steady. SUGAR dull. COFFEE steady. RICE firm, but closed easier. TALLOW quiet and steady, at 52s. LINSEED OIL firm, at 36s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, at 72s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday evening at 94¼@94¾, for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Shares 40@39 discount; Erie 27¼@28¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[*By Telegraph from Liverpool.*]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 21.

COTTON.—The sales for two days have been 14,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market remains steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet but steady.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

CONSOLS 94¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Sales of Illinois Central shares at 39¾ discount; Erie, 27¼@28¼.

LOCAL POLITICS.

FERNANDO WOOD RATIFICATION MEETING

Speeches by James Wadsworth, Edmon Blankman, Fernando Wood and others.

Last evening, the Mozart branch of the Democracy assembled at Cooper Institute, to publicly declare their intention to support FERNANDO WOOD for the office of Mayor, at the ensuing election. A band of music was stationed upon the platform, and at intervals discoursed national and patriotic airs. Several of the Wards were represented by delegations, who entered the hall bearing banners and transparencies. A staging was also erected outside of the building, around which a large crowd gathered, who were entertained by speeches and music.

The meeting was called to order by BENJAMIN RAY, and presided over by JAMES WADSWORTH. Upon taking the Chair the President remarked that he felt honored by the call. Yesterday, amid the mountains of Western Pennsylvania, he heard of there nomination of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD for the office of Mayor, and hurried here only in time to be ushered into this meeting and receive at their hands the distinguished honor of presiding over a meeting of his friends. His whole heart, mind and might were with them in this selection of the Chief Magistrate of this City. They could not afford to trifle in a time of civil war. He would stand by them in this campaign. [Applause.]

A list of Vice-Presidents and secretaries were next read and adopted. A long series of resolutions, embodying the sentiments of the party were then submitted to the meeting and unanimously indorsed, after which the President introduced, as the first speaker, EDMON B. BLANKMAN, who said; that he considered the coming Charter Election the most important one that had ever been held in the City or County of New-York. He thought the Legislature at Albany were encroaching upon the rights of the people of New-York by attempting to pass a Sunday law.

The Mayor was then introduced, and greeted with vociferous cheers.

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you to-night under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment. Being an incumbent of an office to which I am a candidate for reelction, it would seem out of place for me to appear in a public assemblage where necessarily I must myself personally be the subject of comment. Yet believing that the people, from whom emanates all power, have the right to meet public men face to face, and to know from their own lips everything appertaining to matters of a public character in which they are specially interested, it has always been my practice to address my fellow-citizens upon occasions like the present. [Applause.] Therefore I have come here to-night to say a few words in reference to the approaching election. And would that I could address you unembarrassed by personal considerations.

There are many things I would like to say upon subjects of deep interest to this community which my personal position, as a candidate for Mayor, as well as other considerations of moment, will prevent. Continually subject to misrepresentations both as to my motives and actions, I find it difficult to attempt anything, lest the ingenuity of my opponents may find in it a pretext upon which to base renewed calumny. I will, however, as is my practice, speak out plainly, frankly, and, if possible, inelligibly, upon one or two points which I deem necessary and important to discuss at this particular time. You are again about to pass upon the subject of the Mayoralty; and in looking at the question merely from a municipal point of view, it may, with truth, be said that, under the existing laws, it is a matter of little moment whether myself or any other person is the incumbent of the office. By the various amendments of the City Charter, which, during the last ten years, have been made to that ancient instrument, the jurisdiction of the office has been gradually frittered away and concentrated in the departments, until really it is now but an empty honor. Although called the Chief Executive, it is absolutely without executive duties at all. Although ostensibly the head of the City Government, it is the weakest of the City officials. It has as little to do with directing the affairs of the Corporation as the figure-head upon a ship has in steering its course. I am aware that efforts are being made to confuse the public mind as to the true responsibility for the increase of the public expenditures. An effort is being made by the Abolitionists to place the responsibility of this increase at my door. The charge is scarcely worth a reply. [Loud cheers.] The Mayor does not handle a dollar of the public money; he does not expend or appropriate a cent of it. He cannot contract a single public obligation. His whole financial power consists in the countersigning of warrants, which is alleged in some judicial quarters to be a mere clerical duty, that carries with it no discretion whatever. I would not allude to the accusation at all but to refer to the fact that it is singular how those who, having been chiefly instrumental in creating the difficulty, by unfair legislation, are the very ones to charge their own offences upon me; for it is well known that it is by decreasing the power of the Mayor, by making the departments of the City Government independent of him, and by the appointment of independent Boards of Commission without responsibility to the Mayor or any other municipal power that our expenses have been raised from two millions in 1840 to twelve millions in 1860. Any one conversant with the subject knows that three-fourths of the taxes paid by our people are paid to support institutions and departments of the Corporation that have their origin at the State Capitol and for State reasons of a partisan character. Therefore, it is exceedingly unfair and illiberal in those who have produced the evil to thus charge it upon an officer who has not had the slightest part in its existence. Without an amendment to the City Charter, clothing the office of Mayor with the necessary power, you may as well elect one man as the other. So far as the duties of that office are concerned, either of the gentlemen opposed to me is as fairly qualified as myself.

Therefore, in regard to the municipal aspects of the case, I have but little to say, except that so far as I have had authority and my intelligence would permit, I have, during my term of office, discharged it fully and faithfully in every respect. [Tremendous applause.] Were there no other questions involved than that which appertains to the office I hold, I would sit down without troubling you with another word upon the subject. But, my friends, there is another question; there is an issue of vital moment not only to the people of the City of New-York, but to the people of the State of New-York, and, in fact, to the people of the whole Union. It is not merely a question of the election of Mayor of the City of New-York. It involves principles much higher, and of more general and pervading interest. If there was an issue at the last Presidential election, which we thought important, so is there now in this local contest an issue more grave and stupendous in its consequences to the people of the whole country. The issue is conservative nationalism against Abolitionism. [Applause.] It is an issue between those of our fellow-citizens, who desire a reconstruction of the American Union, who desire a return of the rebellious States to their duty and their allegiance, who believe that while the war should be prosecuted, and the Government sustained, with all the material aid and power at the command of the people, yet at the same time that while the sword is carried in one nand, the olive branch should be carried in the other. [Applause.] I claim to be the representative of that principle. [Cheers.] Against what do we contend? There is arrayed against us on the other side an Abolition faction, who believe that this war should be prosecuted for the purpose of accomplishing the forcible abolition of Slavery, and the destruction of the South. They believe not only in the prosecution of the war for this main object, but also in its prolongation. They would continue it so long as there is a dollar of public money to be expended, in which they may participate, and so long as there is a drop of Southern blood to be shed, provided they are in no danger. [Vociferous cheers.] My friends, in the revolution of parties and of governments there never has been a political organization before, which combined the peculiar elements of that section of the Republican Party against which we contend at this time. While setting up the highest claim to national morality, while pretending to be onposed to human bondage and in favor of the emancipation of the negro—by violence, if necessary—yet, at the same time, they are the largest participants in the expenditure of the public money growing out of the war. [Applause.] Now, my friends, against this faction, and against the representative of this faction, I contend. I do not believe that the American people are ready to give up this Union. [Cheers.] I do not believe that the American people are ready to sustain this war, founded upon principles of this character. I believe that the whole object of this war, and of the people of this City in sustaining the Government in this crisis, is to maintain its authority and force a recognition of it upon the South; to crush out this rebellion by the exercise of every resource at its command. It was not designed to carry on a crusade against the institutions of the South. [Applause.] We have not given upour lives and fortunes for the accomplishment of any such policy. The forty thousand brave men who are now representing this metropolis in the field, are not there to fight the battles of abolition fanaticism. [Applause.] They did not imagine they were to be used as instruments for the destruction of the civil institutions of the South; nor can I believe that this Government, which directs this war upon our side will so declare or order. [Applause.] They went at the call of the country, to sustain the Government; they went to put down the armed fanatics of the South, no more dangerous to the Union than the fanatics of the North. And when the rebellion shall have been crushed, and the mutinous States compelled to return to their allegiance, I hope onr Government will use every means in its power to restore the prnsperity of the Soutnern States, and to win them back into fraternal bonds with their brethren of the North. New-York—which may fairly be regarded as the great national City of the Union, if we hope to see the thirty-four stars restored in all their former brilliancy to the national banner. [Applause.] New-York must not do thal by this election which would place her in a hostile attitude towards those with whom we have been at peace in the past, and with whom we can have so much right to expect peace and its profitable results in the future. This, then, is the issue involved in the coming election. I claim that my Republican opponent, the on gentleman who has got the least chance of popular support at this election beside myself, represents the principles to which I have alluded. However unexceptionable personally that gentleman may be, he stands forth upon this occasion as the simple representative of others. His success is the success of the Abolition section of the Republican Party. He is the representative of a destructive principle, and his success is a declaration to the world that New York is hostile to the return of the Southern States to their allegiance and duty, under any circumstances, till Slavery is abolished within their borders, and the basis upon which their property rests is totolly destroyed. Now, my friends, you need not be told that, were these States whipped into submission to-morrow, their people would never return to the Union under circumstances of this character. To deprive them of their peculiar system of labor, adapted, as it is, by the laws of God to their climate and agricultural products would be to convert their lands into a barren waste, and to cut off altogether their very sources of existence. If they are, therefore, to come back at all, or even hold friendly relations with us again, it must be by the abandonment, on our part, of any attempt to interfere with their system of labor, which is as necessary to them as commerce is to the success and prosperity of the City of New-York. [Applause.]

Again: We are a commercial and trading people. When peace shall be restored, we must, if possible, renew and continue our commanding position with reference to the South.

Thus the interests of the City of New-York are vitally connected with, and dependant upon the maintenance of friendly relations with that section, whether it is in or out of the Union. [Applause.]

The emancipation policy, if successful, would not only convert the South into a desert, but would, as a natural result, drive three or four millions of negro laborers into the Northern labor market, to compete with the whites; while the old and young, being unable to help themselves, would necessarily have to be supported by public charity—thus imposing a new burden on the North, in addition to that which the expense of the war will cast upon it.

And this, my friends, is the question involved in this election. Disguise it as they may by assaults upon me, this is what they mean on their side—and this is what I mean on ours. It is the sole issue.

I go before the people upon it. [Applause.] Let no man vote for me who is an Abolitionist. [Cheers.] I do not want his support. But I do desire that the patriotic, honest, and conservative citizens of this metropolis shall rally for the cause of which I am the humble representative, and stand by their interests in thus sustaining me. [Cheers.]

The Mayor was followed by MAX GOPPE and Mr. HARRINGTON, who made some brief remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

A man named EDWARD MALONY was seriously injured by the falling of the stand which had been erected outside of the building. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. Several other person were injured, but it is believed not seriously.

THE OPDYKE MASS MEETING.

Adjournment to Cooper Institute To-Night

A large concourse assembled yesterday, at 3 P. M., on Wall-street, in the vicinity of the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE, Esq., for the Mayoralty. As the call for the meeting had indicated, the occasion was to have been celebrated under the auspices of the "merchants" of New-York, and at the appointed time many of our leading business men congregated in the Rotunda of the Exchange, to which a brisk shower of rain drove all who had come to participate in the proceedings. It had been originally intended to hold the meeting on Wall-street, the addresses to be delivered from the front colonnade of the Exchange, as the interior of the building is unfitted for public speaking. Among the groups in the damp and icy-cold rotunda, were noticed Messrs. WM. M. EVARTS, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, HENRY NICOLL, and others, who had been announced or expected as speakers.

At 3¼ o'clock, GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., mounted to a desk, and announced that owing to the inclemency of the weather, it had been deemed best to adjourn the meeting until to-morrow evening, when, he hoped, all present would assemble at the grand rally for Mr. OPDYKE, in Cooper Institute. He could not leave the platform, however, without remarking that FERNANDO had, during the day, received some bad news from his Secessionist friends at Pensacola, where, if he had read the intelligence aright, they had been confoundedly well hammered! [great applause] as he trusted the friends of Mr. OPDYKE would hammer FERNANDO, another Secessionist, on Tuesday next, at the polls. The country was looking now to those who sustain the Government and the Union, and these were the men who would support and elect Mr. OPDYKE. [Renewed cheering, amid which Mr. BLUNT retired.]

Repeated calls for "EVARTS" and others failing to elicit any response from spnakeas, the throng dispersed.

Ninth Ward People's Union and Republican Mass Meeting.

ADDRESSES BY HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, AUGUSTUS F. DOW, ESQ., SILAS B. DUTCHER ESQ., AND CHARLES S. SPENCER ESQ.

A large number of voters of the Ninth Ward met last evening at the Bleecker Building in Bleecker st., to ratify the nomination of GEORGE OPEDYKE for Mayor. AUGUSTUS F. DOW, the Chairman of the Club presided.

The Union Glee Club were present and sang several political and patriotic songs which were highly relished by the audience, and which added not a little to the interest of the meeting.

The chairman made a few appropriate remarks respecting the object of the meeting and in regard to the local officers to be elected on Tuesday, and then introduced SILAS B. DUTCHER, Esq.

Mr. DUTCHER said that in 1857 the Republicans of this City united with the Anti-Wood Democrats on DANIEL F. TIEMANN, believing that equal justice would be meted out to all; but he (TIEMANN) deceived them. Two of the leading rebels in the Southern army (Mr. SMITH and Mr. LOVELL) were placed in power in this City during TIEMANN's administration. But the Republicans had seen the error of their ways. He, the speaker, believed that the vote for TWEED constituted the main strength of Tammany Hall, and he did not think that GUNTHER could poll more than 3,000 or 4,000 more than TWEED. There was no question in his mind but that the Republicans in this election would adhere to their candidate—a candidate who could not be corrupted—who stood before them as an honest, upright man. [Applause.]

Mr. CHAS. SPENCER was then introduced. He said he hoped no voter of the Ninth Ward would cast his vote for any man who would expel the Bible from their Public Schools. This City, like SINBAD, was struggling to be free from a bad man whose administration had caused the statue of Justice on the cupola of the City Hall to blush with shame. The dark history of that man (FERNANDO,) had often been told: of his obtaining goods by false representation—of his escaping by pleading the Statute of Limitations—of his attempts to bring in conflict the employer and the employed; corruption and black mailing, they had come to expect from his misrule; and the question presented to the electors of the Ninth Ward was whether honesty should be restored to the administration of the City's affairs.

Hon. H. J. RAYMOND was then introduced, and was received with applause. He said he was glad to be with the voters of the Ninth Ward once more. They were met to look out for the interests of their home, the grand imperial metropolis that sat upon the margin of the sea, Queen of the Continent. They were again to choose a Chief Magistrate, and the first question that arose, was whether, among all the hundreds of thousands of its people, there was not somebody else beside FERNANDO WOOD fit to be Mayor. He had been Mayor three terms, and he did not believe even FERNANDO WOOD himself would say it was because he was the best man for Mayor in the City. Whenever he had been elected it was because his opponents had been divided. He did not think it necessary to enter upon any argument to show that he ought not to be reelected, but it might be well enough to state some of the reasons why he should not. If he did not think it necessary to go into his private character; it was enough that he had been Mayor three terms without having done anything for the good of the City. Was there anything he had done for the City that marked him out as the perpetual man for Mayor? He seemed to think that he had a mortgage upon this City—and whenever the election comes around he said he thought he would foreclose his mortgage once more, and sell the City out for the next two years. Another reason why he should not be reelected Mayor was because of his relation to this City in its relation to the rest of the County. It was the City's interest to fortify its relations with the rest of the State and nation. But FERNANDO WOOD, ever since he had been Mayor, had been hostile to the State, and it was his great weapon now for reelection. Mr. RAYMOND commented on FERNANDO'S speech to the Germans a few evenings since, showing its fallacies and falsehoods. He appealed to them whether the condition of the City had not infinitely improved since the Legislature took Mayor WOOD'S power away from him. Mr. RAYMOND proceeded to comment at some length upon Mayor WOOD'S uniform policy of arraying the City in hostility to the State,—of representing their interests as antagonistic, and of seeking to implant the seeds of distrust and animosity between them. This was the surest possible way of injuring the City, which depended for its prosperity upon the growth and prosperity of every section of the State and country. He said that what the City needed above all was to be put upon cordial and friendly relations with the rest of the State. Mr. WOOD'S course, he thought, was also calculated to place the City in false relations with the Government of the Union, and with the efforts now made for its preserration. He urged the assembly to neglect no effort which might contribute to the election of Mr. OPDYKE.

After the applause with which the speaker was greeted at the conclusion of his address had subsided, the meeting adjourned.

Opdyke Ratification Mass Meeting of the Twentieth Ward.

This popular demonstration, appointed for 7½ o'clock, last evening, came off punctually half an hour behind time. The attendance was full, in spite of the weather. A band of music and luminous windows, every pane ablaze, enlivened the occasion.

Mr. THOMAS E. SMITH occupied the Chair, and the following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: Wm. R. Stewart, John Waite, E. H. Reed, Wm. H. Armstrong, M. G. Porter, Daniel Carpenter. Also the following for Secretaries: David McAdam, S. L. Newberry, Jas. Turner, John Gridley.

Resolutions highly complimentary to GEORGE OPDYKE, and severely denunciatory of FERNANDO WOOD were unanimously adopted, after which

Hon. H. J. RAYMOND was called upon and, coming forward, spoke at some length, disescting Mayor WOOD'S speech to the Germans, reviewing his official career as Mayor of the City, and concluding by urging upon his audience the absolute necessity of working energetically for GEORGE OPDYKE in order to prevent the reelection of FERNANDO WOOD.

RUFUS T. ANDREWS was the next speaker. He thought the question of the election of a Mayor for the City of New-York, was not a question of any local, any municipal politics, but a question of National importance, and he appealed to his hearers whether they were willing to elect to the mayoralty a man who declares himself an enemy to the men who are prosecuting this war for the Republic. It cannot be. It would be a libel upon our glorious institutions. You will not elect a man who declares himself in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and who ought to be in Fort Lafayette instead of being candidate for Mayor. [A voice—I move you go and get him.] He knows it is a lie every time he utters such sentiments and asserts that the people will indorse them.

Mr. JAMES G. MCADAMS made a stirring address. He said, all I desire is about to be accomplished: the end of Slavery is begun, and the glorious sunshine of freedom is beaming out, which will finally answer, in some little degree, that first great prayer of every Christian bosom, that God's will be done on earth as it is in heaven. There is no man worthy the name of a man who ever desired that any other man should be in a worse state of freedom than himself; and he is a poor, miserable beggar, and hardly deserves the name of humanity, who would say that, because of the color of his skin is different, that, therefore, he ought to be a slave.

Messrs. R. H. ARMSTRONG and Mr. PAGE then made effective addresses, and with great good feeling the meeting adjourned.

Nineteenth Ward Opdyke Ratification Meeting.

The citizens of the Nineteenth Ward held a meeting last evening, at Landmann's Park, corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, to ratify the nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE as Mayor. Mr. WALKER M. DOOLY was in the chair. Speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Wakeman, Frank Sheppard, Dr. Brookman, Nicholas Babcock and others.

Gunther Meeting at Eighty-sixth-Street.

The Tammany Democracy was called to assemble last evening in mass meeting, at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue. They were told that Mr. JAMES T. BRADY would address them, as also other popular and accomplished orators. The night was wet and dirty; more so in Yorkville than people down town have any idea of; consequently only some two or three hundred gathered at the appointed time. There were tar barrels and torches in plenty, a few fireworks and a small cannon; but all these failed to produce the slightest approach to enthusiasm. Mr. BRADY did not appear, and the speakers who did exert themselves were mostly of the rough-and-ready order. Rain came down at intervals whilst the proceedings were going on; and about 9½ o'clock so much of it began to fall that even the "unterrified" longed for shelter, and speedily dispersed.

Tammany School Convention.

The Fifth Ward Tammany School Convention, after numerous adjournments, met last night and indorsed all the Republican candidates for school officers.

Republican Nomination of Police Justice.

The Republican Judicial Convention met on Thursday evening at Bleecker Building, and nominated JOHN S. SHAW, as their candidate for Police Justice of the Third District.

GEN. FREMONT IN THE CITY.

He Declines Public Demonstrations in his Honor—Interview with a German Delegation.

Gen. FREMONT, lately recalled from the command of the Western Department, arrived in this City on Thursday from St. Louis, reaching here by way of Albany and the Hudson River Railroad. He was accompanied by Mrs. FREMONT and two members of his Staff, who were with him on service in Missouri. Taking rooms at the Astor House, he has remained within doors all day, and manifests the utmost reserve in his communications. He was, however, visited by many personal friends during the morning.

Among others who called were Vice-President HAMLIN, Senator HARRIS, Hon. —— MORRILL, Gen. HALL, and a deputation from the Rocky Mountain Glee Club; CHARLES B. SEDGEWICK, Senator FOOTE of Vermont, and a large number of citizens, nearly all of whom were anxious for him to accept a public demonstration. He however declined.

Mrs. FREMONT received a large number of personal friends, and her *levée* was, quite as much as her husband's, attended by distinguished ornaments of public and private life. Gen. FREMONT and family will remain several days in the City.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE GERMAN COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Upon learning the fact of Gen. FREMONT'S arrival and presence at the Astor House, in this City, the German Reception Committee of Eleven appointed last week, at a general meeting of the German citizens sympathizing with the late Commander of the Western Military Department, met at HELD'S Hotel, and, for some time, awaited the coming of Dr. ADELSBERG, who was to have accompanied them, and introduced them to Gen. FREMONT. The Doctor being detained by illness, or some similar cause, did not arrive, and at 4 o'clock Messrs. KOPP (until recently of the New-Yorker *Demokrat*,) and Mr. GOETZE set out for the Astor House with a view to meet their missing friend.

At the hotel, their cards sent up to Dr. ADELSBERG, were, in his absence, conveyed to Gen. FREMONT, who courteously received the visitors. Messrs. KOPP and GOETZ, entered into social conversation with the distinguished guest and Mrs. FREMONT, who happened to be present, explaining that they had come informally, as private persons, to call upon a mutual friend, and congratulating themselves upon the chance that had procured them an opportunity of expressing their high appreciation of the character and services of the Major-General, and the respectful sympathy they felt for him in his existing complications. They added that these, they felt sure, were the sentiments of the vast body of Germans in New-York. Gen. FREMONT, in acknowledging the compliment, remarked that while some old friends of his both in civil life and in the army—persons of high position—who had been with him in brighter days, now evinced a disposition to stand aloof from him in the hour of difficulty, the Germans had been, from first to last, in sunshine and in storm, true and steadfast. He felt proud of the honest and enduring sympany they continued to manifest, and hoped that investigation would prove that he had not been unworthy of it. He courted the most thorough inquiry, but felt a peculiar delicacy in receiving any public demonstration that his kind friends might feel like making at this time.

Messrs. KOPP and GOETZE stated what the Germans had felt disposed to do in the way of a torchlight procession, mass-meeting, &c., but it was finally concluded that the General would receive a visit from the Committee of Eleven to-day. Gen. FREMONT recognized in Mr. KOPP a former resident of Iowa for soli e years, and his active supporter on the stump and in the Press of that State in the campaign of 1856: and this circumstance rendered the interview quite cordial.

Later in the evening the Committee met again, at HELD'S, and made arrangements for an official call at the Astor House, to occur during to-day. The Committee was appointed with power to fill up its vacancies, should any result, and to increase its numbers.

A Riot Among the Soldiers of the Third Regiment Irish Brigade.

THE SIXTY-THIRD (IRISH) REGIMENT HAVE A BATTLE AMONG THEMSELVES.

The Sixty-third Regiment, which is the Third Regiment in the First Irish Brigade, landed in this City on Thursday, from their encampment on David's Island. The intention was to immediately embark on a Camden and Amboy boat, *en route* for Washington. They were landed at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, in the early part of the day, and made a very creditable appearance on their march down Broadway, the men being, at that time, apparently sober. A large crowd witnessed the passage of the troops till they arrived at the foot of Battery-place, where the boat was lying ready to take them on board. But at this point a different scene began to be enacted. The first three companies passed through the gate on to the pier at which the steamer was lying, in good military style. Several women desiring to follow them, were repulsed by the guard in attendance at the gate. This created considerable excitement among the soldiers, and in order to keep out all who did not belong to the regiment, as well as to restore order in the ranks, a halt was ordered, and the gates closed. Several of the soldiers thereupon broke rank, and the example being immediately followed by others, in a very short time a large number of the regiment started for the saloons and drinking shops in Battery-place, West and State streets. They were, of course, accompadied by their relatives and friends, who had followed them for the purpose of witnessing the embarkation. Soon a scene of the greatest confusion and disorder prevailed. Soldiers, who a short time before were orderly and obedient, were now either raving with passion, or so stupidly intoxicated as to be unable to walk. The ranks were broken, and the scene at this time is represented, by those who witnessed it, to have been of the most disgraceful character. Finally the gates of the pier were opened, and the order given for al belonging to the regiment to march in. The soldiers, accompanied by their friends, rushed forward; but the latter being driven back with force by the guard at the gates, all again became a scene of confusion, and a disgraceful riot spread through the whole, extending itself as the numbers increased, and the passions of the men became more inflamed. Those who were outside declared they would not go unless their friends could be admitted inside the gates, and those already in, were anxious to get out on a short furlough. But the officers had determined that neither party should be gratified. Bayonets, knives, and other weapons were then freely used, and it is reported that several were seriously wounded. The officers, for a time, had no command over their men, and when the soldiers inside found there was no way of escaping by the gates, many of them rushed forward towards the northern side of the dock, in spite of the great exertions of their officers to prevent it,—and some of them succeeded in escaping by the way of a schooner which was anchored in the vicinity. Others climbed up the side of the gates, in doing which, two fell into the water, and one man is believed to have been drowned, as he was heard making cries as if strangling, and is not known to have been rescued.

It is asserted by the officers that but little liquor was drank by the soldiers previous to their arrival at the place of embarkation. After the fight had continued in this manner for about an hour, and many bruises, sword-cuts, and wounds of a like character had been inflicted, the riot was formally quelled by the combined efforts of the officers of the regiment and the Police of the First Ward.

During the affray, one of the soldiers attempted to stop an officer. The officer, in self-defence struck his assailant on the head with his sword, inflicting a severe, and it is feared, fatal wound. He was, however, taken on board the steamer.

The police performed their duty manfully after they were in working order. Great credit is due to Col. ENRIGHT and his subordinate officers for the efforts they made to suppress the riot, and prevent bloodshed, Most of the men were got on board the steamer in the course of the evening, and she soon after set sail for her destination. Col. ENRIGHT has remained behind to look after the missing.

Yesterday morning, the steamer *Weehawken* returned from Amboy, bringing the bodies of privates JOHN GAUTLEY, aged 30 years, of Company C, and DENNIS REAGAN, aged 35 years, of Company B, who died soon after leaving New-York. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the bodies, and a verdict of death from intemperance was rendered.

The Slaver Augusta.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE CREW—ARREST OF THE OWNER AND SHIPPING AGENT.

The return of the intended cruise of the bark *Augusta*, about which there has been some doubt, has at length been explained by the confession of one of her crew, who was arrested at Fire Island, and, together with his companions, was sent to Fort Lafayette, after having been discharged by the United States Commissioner for want of evidence. We yesterday stated that it was intended to make a voyage to the coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves and accordingly, the Marshal yesterday arrested Mr. J. W. PINCKNEY, who shipped the crew of the *Augusta*, and a man named JACOB APPLEBY, doing business in Broad-street, who is said to be in part owner of the vessel. They were sent to Fort Lafayette, where OAKSMITH, the other owner, together with the crew, are now confined.

A Collision between the Francis Skiddy and a Schooner.

NINE PERSONS SCALDED—THREE OF THEM FATALLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Francis Skiddy* last night came in collision with a schooner. The steamer was much damaged; one of the boilers was broken, and the steam escaping, scaided nine passengers severely three of whom died. Their names are not known.

Sentence for Robbing the Mail, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 29.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, JOSEPH L. HENIUS, convicted of robbing the mail at Monument, was sentenced to five years' hard labor in Dedham Jail.

SAMUEL P. SKINNER, of New-Bedford, convicted of fitting the ship *Margaret Scott* for a slaver, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.000, and confinement in the Taunton Jail for five years.

Lord Monck, Governor-General of Canada.

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 29.

Lord MONCK was sworn in as Governor-General of Canada, at Quebec, yesterday.

There was a light fall of snow this morning. The thermometer stands at 26° above zero.

Steamers Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Nov. 29.

The news-boat of the Associated Press boarded the steamship *Nova Scotian*, for Liverpool, off Cape Race, at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and the steamship *Edinburgh*, for Liverpool, at 12 o'clock on Thursday night. All were well on both ships, and the latest news was put on board, including the bombardment of Pensacola.

The Murder of Capt. Adams—Hawkins Committed for Trial.

HENRY HAWKINS, the negro who was brought here from London, charged with the murder of Capt. ADAMS, of the American bark *Lamogier*, in the English Channel, was examined before United States Commissioner OSBORNE, yesterday, and committed for trial.

POLICE JUSTICE.—In the Third Judicial District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, Mr. JAMES M. MURRAY is a candidate for Police Justice. He is one of the oldest and most respected residents of the District, and has the support of several influential organizations. He is familiar, from experience, with the duties of the position, and is universally commended as in every way worthy of confidence and support. Probably no man in the City is more familiar with the whole history of legislative action on the subject than he.

[Advertisement.]

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—The citizen soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water, and damp night air than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S Pills so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAND REVIEW.—The gathering of the seventy-five thousand soldiers of our free North on Thursday last must have been a grand and imposing spectacle; but few, in comparison, witnessed it. All can call at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and inspect his Winter Hat, a sight that will console them for having missed MCCLELLAN'S grand review.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 04 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises... 5 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 05 | Gov. Island. 6 54 | Hell Gate.... 8 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

Cleared.

Ships St. James, Colly, Philadelphia, J. V. Ryall & Co., (cleared Wednesday;) Norge, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Columbia, Bennet, Liverpool, C.